RARE

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of waight

A Scruple contains 20 Barly Cornes.
A Dram contains 3 Scruples.
An Ounce contains eight Drams.
A pound contains fifteene Ounces.
A pinte in Measure is A pound in waight.

To know the pictures of Herbes at all tymes.

From St Annunciacon till Midsomer the Leaves and flowres.
From Midsomer till Michelmas the croppe
From St Andrewe till St Annunciacon the Roote.

An Apothecarie Medicine for to cure
the Stone the Dropsie Collaporally
[illegible] and the Mother of Virgin

Recipe
Take of Saxifrage two ounces Sarsa parilla
three ounces Guaiacum 4 ounces Horby Guaiacum
two ounces Liquorice 3 ounces Anisseeds 4 ounces
Hermodactiles 3 ounces Epithimon two ounces
Shreadded one ounce Senna 4 ounces Rubarb one
ounce, pure white Agrippa one ounce Rasings
of the Sunne stoned one pound. Beat all these
finely beaten and sifted into 4 or 5 Gallons
of Smale Ale. Let it stande 4 daies close stopped
then drinke of it every Morninge one Lowe
before Meales; and ab you shall finde it worke.
Dr. Dradate

Again. Take Stinking Bugale
2 oncis Rosemary Leaves with Rosemarie if you
can get them in white wine with a little Mirre
and Cynamond; use it often in your mouth

For the Head & Sight.

Take to powder Mirrh Aloes & Diamargaritum frigidum of each a like, Drink it in Cynnamon Water very Hot, Let it lye in Rosa Water 12 hours put of the said water into your eies.

For the pricking of a Horne or Nayle in a Beute.

Take boulted flower of Wheate temper it with rabbit or white wine and a little oile Olive and a few Rose leaves Stamp them together with Egg & plaister them & it too hard Cott and it will draw it forth the Egg Yelke of a Duck mixed layed to it.

For the Arsick.

Rubbe your browes with all your hand with Oile of Roses pimpor and pomion. or with Bull Suet of night shade oile of Roses & pimpor A good Mitigdrate against the pestilence or poison.

Take fasting 2 Walnutts 2 drie figgs 2 Rutts & Rue and a grain of Salt temper with Vinegar and with pomions or inferiors eat your Meat.

For stopping of the Breast

Take Fennel & Eate Sugar and drinke 3 or 4 times a day.

For one that vomitts too much.

Take Coriander Seed into fine powder and drink it with Mint water.

For the Cough.

Put Mustard Seed into Vinegar boyle it in the and drink it.

For a Burne.

Put on the plaster oile of Roses and woman milke and they will heale it.

For the passion or stratmy of the Lands
Take Salt and Eysill boyle them togeather and
wash yᵉ Lands w̄t it. Clute bake Sage w̄t
Mustard tastinge. or wash yᵉ Lands with
warme water and mustard mixed togeather
in the morninge for the shakeinge of them.

For a Red or pimpled face.
Quilt Bay salt well dried and powdred
in dubble Lymon Sorck of a pritty bignes
ward them in wide hose and shoos and
and night 14 dands or till yᵉ be well, every
Morninge and evninge drie the Sorck and
put them on againe. keepe your feete drie
during the cure.

Another for the same.
Dissolve Common Salt in the Juice of Lymons
and w̄t a Lymon thats pill the face that is
full of heats or pimples. Dry yᵉ place in
fowle dressinge.

To keepe teeth white and sound
Take a pinte of Conduy, as much vinigar Salt
Sonnes white pouder. Boile them togeather
and wash yᵉ teeth therewith.

For the head and backe ache.
The Juice of Marigoulds mingled w̄t a little
wine or warme vinigar put in in manner of
a Clisters. or the Marigoulds leaves dried to
powder and put into a Tobacco pipe & Swaged
the paine.

A Salve against the smell that comes by salting
Eate the Rootes of Beete roasted in the embers
or the Rootes of Dawe Bane, or Smallage or greene

parsly, Tyme two p[ar]ts from yeadaye after
eating tyme, or ye Roote of Angelica stewd
maketh a Swoote Breath, and Eathly awaite ye
ill smell yat cometh by eating any thinge.
To turne wine into vinigar in 3 howrs.
Stampe ye Roote of Beete and put yerin.
Against Drunkennes
Eate a Leafe rosted in embers or 5 or 6. bitter
almonds.
For stinging of ye Spider.
Applie ye Juice of Spinage outwardly
yer unto.
For bleeding at ye Nose
Droppe ye Juice of Onions into ye Nostrill
vinigar into it: or eate Cresses or water Cold
with Mowre reaming it often, or put into
ye Nose ye powder of 3 burnd Stone
found in ye Carpe head.
To make teeth fall out
Tye Roote of Asparagus drie into powder
and put yerin: or ye Ashes of Earthworms
or mice dunge of ye body of ye Hart. For
sure Ashes will doe it w[i]thout any Instru-
ment, or ye Braines of ye partridge.
Against ye Stinking Breath.
Wash ye Roote of Angelica or Cornflagge
or Mastick or Wash yo[u]r Mowth with wyne
wherein Aniseed and Cloves have been
boyled, or eate Cumin alone.
Against ye Toothache
Put on Gum ye Juice of Garlick mixed
with Hunny or some Cott oile ye Roote of
Sage in ye Eare is singuler good, or ye Braine
found in ye Mouth of a Mouse, warme
about ye neck in a peece of Tafata, or ye
mans body. or put into ye Teeth a tooth

the roote of Angelica. or apply to the both of the
Eare on that side the Paine of Forehead.

Headach coming by drinking of wine
Eate a Buttly Bone bitter Almonds or drinke
the shauings of Hartt Horne wth fountaine
or other water.

Headach coming of Cold
Wash the temples wth the Juice of Sengreen
oile of Roses and vinegar or Juice of Mint
2 3 parts the Juice of Roote 2 3 stong and dare mu[ch]
bound vnder of dare A Handfull boiled in
2 3 pint and drunke of the 2 3 pint very Hott
two or 3 goods draught in one daie, 2 3 part of
bitter Gum Gond, two it to drinke all of Roote
almonds Gott shrull in Summer & in Winter

Headach by Heate
Apply to the Head Lemon slyced & rosted in
Rose water, or bitter Almonds beaten or else
Fruth to Camomile or Rose the temples ther
with

Against a worme in the Eare
Drop into the dare oile of Roses or Spike, oile
of bitter Almonds or Rue w[th] a little Aqua
vite w[th]in Eare Bond steeped Onyon or
Garlic rosted

Against Daffnes
Drop into the dare the Juice of Onions or Brio=
ny, mixt w[th] Honey, or oile w[th]in Eare Bound
boiled the Roote of Daffodill, or of the Juice of
the Rinde of Radish mixed w[th] oile of Rose
or the salt of an Eele and oile of 2 3 bitter
Almonds

Against a Swouning
Hott fainting of the Hart or Swouning Hart
Vse good by Strang and Warme the Temples
of the Head Nose finger, also to Nostrills it
wth Gould or Saffron Flor by it Hard vse Cur=
rents Bone Comfort to the Harte.

Rules of the Cure
nothing better for you to use bothe, sorrell
pimpernell hoppes pottage or sondry times
to drinke the water of the fish shewed
fasting or ending water
for the sciatik
Drinke of the water of Camomile and the
decoction of the seeds of henbane or some
other in both being steept for the space
of 10 or 12 houres the roote of Cinquefoyle
pulver
sciatik Cawsed of grosse
Boyle the leaves of Camomile and the
flowers in an equall quantity of
water and white wine to the wasting
of the 3d pt Drinke the decoction warme
and suddenly the pame will ease
Issually of urine
The decoction of radish roote in white
wine or the decoction of hearbe patience
or of sperage or of dogs grasse, or powder
of Pulpture worte and, taken often in
some what breaketh the stone of the
reines and bladder or the fruite of woodbine
Aching feete
Put in yo shooes the ground of iron or
quicksilver
Corns make seare grove
rubb the place of them the leaves greene

Stone in the Kidney

Drinke juice of leamons wth white wine or make a powder of the stones of medlers first washed in white wine and then dryed or the gum of cherry trees in white wine, but the best is the shells of eggs wth have brought forth

Turkie beans bruised drinke in white wine breake the stone of rosins and bladder or the seeds of Lansey in white wine for men

Knots or knobs

Clamps in vinegar Jouishala Judivia wth allum applyed to the place and yo^u shall finde a wonderfull effect

Swelling of the Cods

Rubb the place wth the shells of nutts burned pounded and mixt wth wine and oyle

Kibes on the heeles

Make powder of sault shoos soules burned and of them wth oyle of roses anoint the kibes or lay to the kibes the rinde of a pomigranat boyled in wine or powder of figs burned and mixt wth vinegar

Warts

Apply the powder of savine or of hermodactils steeped wth common squilitina or wth the juice of marigolds steeped long wrought wth vinegar and made salt and applied heales them hanging warts

for burning wth fire

Apply oyle of nuttes wth water or the yolke of an
eggs dissolued in oyle or some dung
tempered wth oyle of roses or the juice of an
onion or the oyle of an eggs or plantaine
leaues stamped wth whites of eggs or silly
roote boyled or rosted in embers and stamped
wth oyle of olliffe is singular good for burnes
or scalds

To sound the tooth

Steepe the roote of mallowes in wine a
whole day after wrappe them in paper
rost them in the ashes drie and scrape
them and rubb yo tooth

To fetch away the sooth boring lost

Take 30 seeds of henny huskes hambraye
and the berrie made in pouder and
drinke in wine or drinke two spoonefulls
of the distilled water of the flowers of sauan
Burning in the vrine

The roote of seeth two drames of storax with half
a grad ambar 2 scruples albes in pouder
wth the juice of plantaine or purslame or
lettice and drinke many morninges

To inflamation of the eyes

Or pro inflamatione partium circumstantium
Pulpe of rose wth the rose seeme stamped and
apply the juice drop in them or for the

nisi rinity stamp & Jas. & ab apply the juice
and for the former date the leaves and flowers &
of rosemary often fasting wth bread and salte
To kill all lice or other thing gett into the eare
drop into the eare the juice of the roote and
flower of an hearb called Saunterberry bees
juice latine vipla Salathiona
To cure ringworme
Lay to the sore a rosted apple as hotte as y^u
can suffer it or a nettle rose hott from the oven
For Corns
Coastalilly roote and stamp it wth old swines
greare and apply it to the Corne the space
of three dayes
To cure ffleas
Make a perfume of pennyroyall or sprinkle the
house wth a branch of the
To purge the heade or braine
Presse the leaves of marjorum and rosemary
the juice thereof at ye nostrills
To draw out a thorne or prike
Apply into the place the leaves of Starr
stamped
For the heade cold & coming heale
Take of oyle of rose 1 oz: juice of nettle roote
2 oz plantaine water 4 oz mingle them all
together & then wett a linnen cloth therein and
and lay to the temples & forehead
The vertue of Diatalcithecol or Diapalmum
It speedily heales the wounds & burning pustules
the water betweene the skin and the flesh and

all inflamacions proceeding from lidato
& vse of Karabe rib plaster Sub: in water
of hard rankes & infirmities of the ioynts
& brokennes

Against a Squise or strane

Take oz of oyle of white poppie 1 oz of oyle
of roses one ounce of white vineger boyle
them all on a soft fier gently & anoint the
place greived & warry rolle & lay on a plaster
is called nipastrid Diasaltis plaster

A Diet for a Gallon of belly & c

first they must haue light some Chamber
& the often perfumed 2ly they must eat
young & good meate & beware of
beefe porke hard & rosted beast 3ly
let their vse Lettuce Purrage Marigold bugloss
nither Endiue & others 4ly must be
of good cly they must at meales keepe their
bodies loose & soluble & if necessity re-
quire to take any purgative potis first let
them beware of violent purgation &
proceed by little & little by gentle meanes

Against the Colleene

Take wormwood Dialthea or Marshmallowes
& Diaphoretick plaster

A Sponge dipped in the decoct of Chamomy
yellow Sauge & annis in the Kidneys &
bladder A or 5 Dr of the seeds or roots of Piony

I numbe rō vomito ale or broth

The vertue of Mara[illegible]sie his Emplastik plaister
is to pull the bark this falling downe and
sohroursse of humo[illegible] dryeth superfluous
moisture & pelleth vnder & ureth a bruise
or ache sheweth wounds and vlcers breedin[illegible]
nothing but sounde flesh it defendes from
putrifiation and will keepe to yeares free
from corruptiō it is to be had at every
Apothitaries

Ne fugiendi somnia vanorosa

Eate this seede of a grape rastus in English
Parsely seede and lightly shall be a strang
effect to follow and some tymes say it
to their barke

To avoid hunger

Take litoris or Tobacco now & then throw
it or rather a pipe of tobacco and it shall
satisfie both thirst and hunger or els
take some roote allome and roule in
yo mouth

To destroy Sorrel

before yo eate them say a little peece of veale
or fresh porke a whole night to supple it and
then pricke out the sorrel if it bleede not after
nothing stoppe the hole with a little powder
of terra sigillata or bolgar mon if it bleede
not after touch it with a little mercury
or aqua vitæ water or els lay to it a peece of a

bruised Snailes to extract the mollous substance
operate

To mundifie the blood

Take 2 Drd of Tyme and Coone 1 Dramm
Mirobolans 1 Drd of Rubarbe rosate turbith
and Ginger 2 Drd of Sugar let these
bodone all in powder and given in roate
water if Comfrett or Scabious haue bine
boyled

A Purgation for Flegme

Take one Dramm of Turbith halfe a Drd
of Agarick 1 Drd of vinegar and Sugar
make them into powder and vse it
in the morning in hott roate but eate
not till 3 houres after

For Collor

Take 2 Drd of Rhubarbe beaten into
powder and incorporate the same with
5 oz of hott water where in Damask prunes
haue bene sodden and vse it hott in the
morning

The poorer sorte purge themselues with
halfe an oz of Diaprunis Lapatnis mixt
with Sorrey roate and Drunke warme

For mallancholie

Take one of the leaues of Coone 2 Drd of
Fumitorie and Ginger 1 Drd of Sugar

soolls. Vsdm in goatts milke, romants milke rohay
or in some other like thing
A Purgative broth for those who loath physicke
A nolde cocke scorcht wth a little Coomb burnage
buglosse and such herbs
A purgation worke not
After the taking thereof if the belly be not
loosed, it either hapneth through the
nature of the sirrhe or for the slendernes of
the purgation or because nature is combred
with sundry nitrous or elce because the
belly before hand is to hard bound
wch by a glister or suppositary may be holpen
when the sore throbbeth after a purgation it
not soluble it pricketh grasious maladies
in the body but if a man take a small quantity
of mastick lightly pounded & ministred
in warme water it shalbe a meet of that
nature & quality likewise it much availeth to
take an apple roasted
A purgation wormeth
Infuse 3 drop of the poulder of mastick in
the wine of quinces and drinke it or elce
eate a quince alone
Against the Stone
Drinke in the morning fasting a cupp of
white wine wth a little of the rinde of a pomgranat
beaten finely into poulder

Mirabile dict a soveraigne purgative medicin
to take away the cause of the gowte & proffit
all kindes of agues & the stone & the accidents of
the braine & the infirmities of the splene &
to restore the complexion to an excellent
colour & defending the body from many
infirmities &c

Take of Mirabolans the whitest 4 oz of
Emblicks 3 oz Bellerick or lignum vitæ
3 oz Citrons 1 oz ginger 3 oz nutmegs 2 oz
hang all these three sliced & beaten
grossely into powder & when it is to be beaten
into gallons of ale & to generally tunned
in a boulter or linnen bagge & a stone
in the bellome after it hath done purging
power in a pynte of endive or fluttery
water if you shred the hearbes to the rest
and stoppe it very well after & noble & tunne
every morning about 8 with 3 ivory
4 spoones & a layer more as you please & it is
to be tunned in the spring & Autumn
during 40 dayes at night & morning & the rather
if yo body be subiect to any disease by reason
of ill seasoned & yet as such liquids & best
agree with the nature of yo stomach

A TREATISE, vvherein is declared the *ſufficiencie of Engliſh Medicines, for cure of all Diſeaſes, cured with Medicines.*

Whereunto is added a collection of Medicines growing (for the moſt part) within our Engliſh Climat, approoued and experimented againſt the *Iaundiſe, Dropſie, Stone, Falling-ſickneſſe, Peſtilence.*

AT LONDON, Printed by *H. L.* for Tho. Man. 1615.

TO THE RIGHT Honourable, the Lord *Zouch*. T. B. vviſheth proſperitie in this world, and eternall life in the vvorld to come.

I Haue beeu (right honorable and my verie good Lord) ſince the time your Honour vouchſafed to take knowledge of mee, & to ſhew both by benefits and other wayes, eſpeciall fauour towards mee, deſirous that ſome teſtimonie might remain of my duty, & thankfulneſs again to your Lordſhip: vvhich although it be not able either to carry with it the vvhole affection of my minde, or in any ſort match with your

L. bountie, yet may it be, as it were, an assay & taste of the performance of that dutie, wherto both I am bound, and my heart gladly yeeldeth vnto. This assay I present you in this my simple Newyears gift, being a defence of our natiue medicines, with disproofe of those of forrain nations. The question I once disputed in open place: & being required of certain to shew my mind more at large therin, I thought good to cõunicate it with moe then one or two, adding thereto my reasons to be examined by men of wisdom & vnderstãding, that if I erre in this point, I might haue the moe reformers: if my sentence be approoued, the benefit therof might be reaped of many. Now, my request is vnto your L. that this my simple gift be accepted with regard of my hearty good meaning, rather then of the thing it selfe, beeing too base in respect of your Honors person & desert. You knowe wel the price of schollers gifts, who as their treasures are of the mind, & not of gold, or siluer,

siluer, so therin lieth the recompence of all good turnes: in which kind I cõfesse in deed my gift might haue been greater then it is: yet presuming of your Lordships taking in good part that which proceedeth from an entire affection, and considering whatsoeuer could be on my part, were too little in comparison of your merits, I am bold to salute your Honor with this poore present at this time, publishing the same vnder your Honors name, that if any commodity redound to the Common-wealth thereby, the thanks might be your L. herein, who pricked me to take such kinde of acknowledgement of your goodnes towards me, as therwith some benefit might also arise vnto others. The Lord of Heauen & Earth bless your Honor with many good New yeares, vvith increase of Honour and good daies, euen to see peace vpon his Israel all your life long.

Your Honors bound in
the Lord, *T. B.*

To the gentle Reader.

I Would not haue thee ignorant (gentle Reader) of the affection wherewith I sette foorth this small Treatise. It is not with any carping minde, I assure thee, against any person or state, or with desire to publish a new toy, thereby to seeme to bee some bodie. But considering the benefits which might arise of the truth of this matter, which seemeth to me most true, I was willing easily to yeeld vnto the requests of certaine, who thought it good I should make it common with thee: which so much the more willingly I doe, in that I hope this my enterprise shal be a meanes to prouoke others to deale with the same Argument more plentifully, and kindle in

vs

vs a greater diligence to inquire after the medicines of our owne Countrie yeeld, & more care to put thē in practice. The case is neither mine nor thine onely, but the Common-wealths, the benefit whereof all are bound who are members thereof, according to their place & calling, most diligently to seek. And this I desire of thee: if thou art of another mind then I am in this matter, thou wouldest keepe moderation of thy affections towards my person: & in the searching out of truth ioyn with me: and as I giue thee leaue to thinke in this point what listeth thee, so disdaine not him who easily giueth his eare to reason, and hath dedicated his daies to serue thy commodity; which if he misseth of, his good will yet remaineth with thee, which hee also requireth to bee yeelded on thy part to him againe.

Farewell.

A briefe Table of the principall matters or heads, contained *in the Treatise of English Medicines.*

THE *preseruation of health consisteth in the true vse of meate, drinke, and exercise.* pag. 2

The vertue of Celendine, herbegrace, vervin and grasse. pag. 6

Opium *hath a stupifying and benumming nature.* pag. 18

Cõparison of Metheglin with Malmsy, 29

The vertue and properties of Milk. 37

The vertue of Trifolium, *or three-leaued grasse.* pag. 39

The vertue of all manner of Mast. 39

The vertue of Penyriall. eadem.

The vertue of Garlicke, Onions, & Leeks, beeing newly gathered. eadem.

The essence of Primrose and Cowslips, good against the French-pox. pag. 39

Earth-wormes close and ioyne wounds. 40

Sows

Sowes or loups, good against the Iaundies, & the difficulty of making vrine. pag. eadem.

Corns of horsflegs, good against the Epilepsia *and Falling-sickness.* 41

The vertue of frogs decocted. 41

The cure of Cankers. 46

The Gangrene and Sphacelus, *cured by the same.* pag. 46

Plantain, whey, vvith a hedghog dried and dranke, cureth the Leprosie. 46

Misselto of the oake, the runnet of an Hare, the Piony roote, Enula campana, *the scalpe of a man, and an Asse-hoofe, is good against the falling-sickness.* 47

Plantain, penyriall, and herbgrace, are good against the suffocation of the Mother. 47

Wormes, and the infection thereof, are cured with Coriander seed, Colewort seed, Garlicke, vvormwood, the iuyce of Purslan, and Stags-horn. pag. 47

Peachleanes, hyssop, mynts, purslan-seede, is also good against vvormes. 47

Butter, vvarme-water, the decoction of flaxseed, Fenugreeke, or Mallowes beeing taken inwards, are good against poyson. 47

Sothernwood, Seahuluer, Nepseed, iuyce of Horehound, the seede of wilde Rue, vvalnuts,

turnops,

turnops, herbgrace, &c. doe expell poyson. 47

Read the 37 *and* 38 *pages against poyson.*

Barly, sowre-grapes, roses, violets, the oak, quinces, damsons, pellitory of the wall, docks, peares, apples, hawthorne, with the herbe and flowers of Mallowes, cureth hot diseases. 50

For moist diseases, Cabbage, beets, camomell, fenell, beanes, fenugreeke, &c. pag. 51

These simples purge either by vomit or stoole. By vomit, Radishroots with the seede, the Pepon-root, and nettleseed, folefoot leafe and root, the middle barke of the walnut-tree, and the long blossoms thereof, the seed of broome, and the flowers thereof purge vehemently. To purge by the stoole, the flowers and leaues of the Peach-tree, Violets flowers and seeds, the great garden docke, or Munks rhubarb, damaske-roses, wild saffron, the powder of Fetherfew, &c. read pag. 52. *and* 53.

For wounds, plantain, hounds-tongue, wild yarrow, Cardus benedictus, *Betony, Scabios, Elme-leaues, Adders-tongue, Moonewort, &c.* *pag.* 57.

FINIS.

A Treatise, wherein is declared the sufficiencie of English Medicines, for cure of all diseases cured with Medicine.

ALTHOVGH I be not ignorant that truth oft purchaseth hatred, not of her own nature, (then which nothing is more amiable and gratious, but by reason of the great corruption of mankinde, whereby, as men are plunged in blindnes & errour, so they dasle with their eyes at the light of truth, & sauour the things onely which agree with their corruption) although I say this hath beene alwaies the condition of truth in the world, and such euill grace findeth it with the most of men, especially when it first offereth it selfe to be acknowledged for that which it is indeede; yet for the loue I beare it, being a Philosopher by profession, and for the publike benefit, being borne vnder that condition of men, whereby one is bound to imploy his gifts for the benefite of another: I haue ventured vpon the displeasure and disgrace of men, and haue taken some paines to bring to light one daughter of Truth, of Time, seeming to haue beene forgotten, which if she be receiued and em-

braced of thee gentle Reader, as she deserueth, shall requite thee with no lesse pleasure and profit, then many of her elder sisters. For what can bee more pleasant vnto thee, then the inioying of medicines for cure of thine infirmities out of thy native soyle, and countrie, thy Field, thy Orchard, thy Garden? and what more profitable vnto thee, then thereby to avoide the infinite charges rising vpon the vse of straunge and foreigne medicines, whereby not onely thy substance is wasted, but thy health oft times greatly impaired? This is then that truth which I commend vnto thee. As England aboundeth plentifully with all things necessary for thy maintenance of life, and preseruation of health; so needeth it not, partly through natures instinct, partly by the industrie of men, sufficiencie of medecine to cure the sicknesses and infirmities, whereunto our nation is subiect: which my opinion and iudgement, considering the vse and custome hath long bene to place greatest value in strange medecines, and the practise of the most doth ratifie the same, I knowe must needs seeme strange vnto thee, but read, consider, and then iudge, and at the least let me enterchange my paines with thy attentiue waying of that which thou shalt reade, preiudice set aside: and that a way may bee made for the playner handling of this matter, I briefly define a remedie, a medicine, a disease after this sort as followeth. First beginning with a remedie, which I call the work of the Physician, whereby health may be repaired. Physicke is an art which taketh charge of the health of man, preseruing and mainteining it present by the right vse of meate, drinke, and exercise, with other such helpes

of

of nature: and restoring the same decayed, by diet, medicine, helpe of hand, or surgerie instrument seuerally vsed, or by ioynt force applied. Which three are Physicke instruments, whereby the action of curing is performed, which action I call a remedie. And the second of these instruments, namely a medicine, I define an aduersarie force of some naturall thing, equally matching the proper or next cause of the disease. Of which medicines, Hearbes, Trees, Stones, Mineralls and metalls, Earthes, Waters, and all Fruites, are matter onely, and not the verie medicines themselues: for as Physicke it selfe is an art, and the action artificiall, and not of nature, so are the instruments of the same action artificiall, and not naturall. And as nature affourdeth not to vs of her owne worke, either garments, or houses, or any kinde of instrument, but onely the matter whereof such instruments may bee made, leauing with vs an industrie rightly to frame them, and wisedome to vse them: so, no more is *Lettis*, *Poppie*, *Rhewbarb*, or *Scammonie* a medicine, then an Oake a Table or Ship, or a quartie of stones, an house. Moreouer, all medicines standing in a kinde of relation to the disease which by meanes of the patients age, sexe, time of the yeare, custome, and such like occasions greatly varie, no nature which alwaies keepeth constant in the own kind can therefore either bee a medicine, or properly beare the name thereof: which I wish to be noted, least it be thought the simples, and such other naturall things were medicines, because commonly they carry the names of them. And thus much shall bee sufficient to haue said of the nature of a medicine.

Now a disease (which remaineth last to be defined) is such state of the body, as thereby it is vnabled to performe aptly the actions thereto belonging, or those actions which the soule doth accomplish, by the instrument of the bodie.

Thus much briefly concerning the explication of the tearmes wherein this trueth is propounded.

Now the reasons, whereby both I am moued to be of this iudgement, and am so hardie as to propound it to others to be receiued, whereof the first riseth from the Christian doctrine of Gods prouidence, which as it serueth greatly to establish the chiefe points of Philosophie, so being drawne and more particularly applyed to the maintenance of mans life, carieth with it as a sufficient prouision for maintenance and preseruation of health, a like furniture, and as answerable to the necessitie of the patient, health being decayed; I will not stand to intreate of prouidence being well knowne to Christians: and being a truth in Diuinitie, and Christianitie, cannot be false in Philosophie. Although the best of the auncient Philosophers and Poets haue alwaies kept it as a sure ground, who as they serue little to establish vs, hauing a surer foundation, yet may they iustly condemne the Atheist of this age, who so farre hath quenched those remnants of the light of the first creation, that all things seeme to him Fortune and Chaunce.

There is no nation vnder heauen so poore and destitute, but it hath of the owne countrie soyle sufficient to content nature with, of foode and apparell, which as they be two pillars of life, so from them are taken the meanes of preseruation of health, which

as to beasts are applied by naturall instinct, so are they vsed of man by reason, the temperer of appetite and affection.

This prouision of sustenance is most agreeable with the goodnes of the Creator, who as he is author of being to the Creature, so fayleth hee not to maintaine and preserue the same Creature the whole terme of the being thereof: and because the necessitie of the Creature is perpetuall, his wisedome hath also foreseene, and prouided a perpetuall supplie of such sustenance, as is fit for that nature which standeth in neede thereof: and because the neede is not once for all, but parted into times, varying, according to the diuers disposition and nature of that for which this prouision is made, he hath also so bestowed his goodnes in this point, that at all times to all things, necessarie sustenance should not be to seeke; and this extended not to men onely, but euen to brute beasts, and all things which require nourishment. The end of this prouision is the preseruation of the Creature, which Nature most carefully studieth (if it might be perpetuall and eternall) thereto to bring it, the goodnesse of the Creator, will nothing wanting, his wisedome will haue it waite vpon the necessitie of the Creature: wherefore as the Earth is called the mother of all things, not because it bringeth them forth onely, but yeeldeth them perpetuall nourishment, so is the countrie of all people to them named, the parent of all parents. Then by natures lawe, all things being abundantly ministred vnto vs for the preseruation of health at home in our owne fieldes, pastures, riuers, &c. how can the wisedome of God, and his goodnesse

stand with the absence of Medicines and remedies necessarie for the recouerie of health, the neede being as vrgent of the one as of the other: and so as great an occasion of practise of the same goodnes and wisedome in the one as in the other? which being most plaine and euident, it followeth necessarily that the medicine should be as ready for the sicke, as meate and drink for the hungry and thirstie: which except it be applied by the natiue countrie, can not be elsse performed. It is knowne to such as haue skil in nature, what wonderfull care she hath of the smallest of creatures, not onely giuing to euery part of them a carefull discharge of sundrie duties, as of attraction, retention, concoction, expulsion of excrements, distribution, and such like, but also to the whole creature, a knowledge of medicine to helpe themselues, if haply diseases annoy them: neither out of *India*, nor *Arabia*, but from their verie haunt: which being not denied to them, much more is graunted to vs, in so much as (the worke of nature being most excellent in man) she is more vigilant ouer mankinde then ouer other creatures, as by the shape thereof most plainely appeareth. The Swallow cureth her dimme eyes with *Celendine*: the Wesell knoweth well the vertue of *Hearbgrace*: the Doue the *Veruen*: the Dogge discharged his mawe with a kind of *Grasse*: the Spider is *Triacle* to the Munkey: the *Hippopotamus* discharged the aboundance of his bloud by opening a vrine: and *Ibes* is said to haue shewed the vse of the *Clyster*: and too long it were to recken vp all the medicines which the beasts are knowne to vse by natures direction onely, and those not so farre fetched as our drugges,

drugges, but familiar with them, and taken from the place of their foode: it being very probable she hath bestowed this gift euen vpon all, one hauing interest in natures care as well as another. By this then may wee gather, if nature faile not the verie beasts in this behalfe, neither sendeth them to borrowe a farre of, much more is that performed vnto vs the Lords of all the creatures, and for whose vse all things were created: except we be thought lesse subiect to diseases then they, wherein we be so little priuiledged, that no creature in that respect is so fraile as we, and those most subiect to infirmities which are gouerned and dieted by vs. So that wee of all creatures haue greatest neede of Natures liberall hand in this behalfe. For be it for the most part, we are more healthfull then sickly, and so haue greater vse of the meanes of keeping health, then of restoring, yet hardly can a man say which of them is more necessarie to be readie and prest at hand, the daunger of diseases being alwaies imminent, although diseases themselues be not alwaies present. Now if to any the reason seeme weake from that which should be to inferre a being thereof, we are to vnderstand in the workes of God, whatsoeuer should be, is; hee being a workman of an absolute power and cunning. But saith one, the East and West Indies *Arabia*, *Barbarie*, the red Sea, are the Mines, as it were, and the fountaines of medicines; and *Spaine*, *Portugale*, and *Venice*, the vents of such things, and Nauigation the meanes to obtaine them.

It cannot be denied, but those countries yeelde many straunge things, whereof wee take vse with great

great delight, and Nauigation serueth greatly for communicating of commodities and enterchange of merchandise: but how farre, and of what commodities? Verely of such as if our delicacie would giue vs leaue, we might well spare, being things rather of superfluous pleasure then necessarie reliefes, and seruing rather for a certaine pompe, then for maintenance of life: and which without great working of the wittes, might be proued to bring more harme to our countriemen, then commoditie: both in respect of the diuersitie in complexion of our bodies from those of straunge nations to whome they properly belong, the corruption of their outlandish wares, the selling of one thing for an other, & the withholding from vs the best of choyce: but of this hereafter. Moreouer, Nauigation being of a later inuention then the necessitie of medicine, neither practised of many nations at this day, cannot supply this want, or if men beganne then first to be diseased, when they began to find waies in the Sea to those far countries, doth it not greatly detract from that prouidence wherby all things are guided, to lay the recouerie of mans health vpon the aduentures of Merchants? & the disease being in the one part of the World, to haue the medicine in the other, yea, as farre distant as the East is from the West, and the life and death of a man to stand vpon a halfepenie weight of *Scammonie*, or a dramme or twaine of *Rhewbarb*?

Nay, which is yet more absurd, that the health of so many Christian nations should hang vpon the courtesie of those Heathen and barbarous nations, to whome nothing is more odious then the very name

name of Christianity? And who of malice do withholde from vs such medicines as they knowe most for our vse? Whereupon the Turke denieth vnto the Christians at this day the *Terra Lemnia*, a medicine to be preferred before the chiefe of those wee perswade our selues to enioy. The corruption of their drugges, is it not so great, that in this light of all knowledge, scarce is one able to discerne the right *Bolus Armena*, from the Ocre of *Apulia*, or to discouer the adulterating of *Ambergreece*, & *Muske*, with a number of other corruptions, which haue gotten strength by custome of errour? *Thamarinds*, are counterfeited with *Prunes*, *Scammonie* with the milk of *Spurge*, *Manna* with *Suger* and the leaues of *Sene*, *Aspalathum* with the inward part of the roote of an *Olue* tree, *Frankencense* with *Rosin*, *Bdellium* and *Sarcocalla* with goomes: for *Bolus Armena* is sold a red earth out of *Apulia*, for *Malabatheum* a leafe of a *Limon* or *Orange*, for *Turpeth* some other other roote dipped at both ends in *Goom*. Which bee as like in vertue to the simples whereof the bear they visard & maske, as Chalke to Cheese, according to the prouerbe. And greatly thou art deceiued to thinke our Nauigations store vs with ancient Medicines, wherwith Physicke in olde time hath beene furnished. For at this day neither is *Balme* known vnto vs, neither *Xylobalsamum*, nor *Cardamomum*, nor *Amomum*, neither *Costus*, neither *Calamus odoratus*, *Aspalathus*, *Agallocum*, *Narcaphthum*, with the most of the noble ancient Medicines: so that Nauigation hath not at any time supplied this want vnto vs, and how it should hereafter I knowe not, except *Galen* take paines againe to saile into *Cyprus*, into *Palestine*, and *Lemnos*,

Lemnos, to gather and make choice with his owne hands. For what hope is there to be had of the prouision made by Merchants? who buy to sell onely, and thereof to reape gaine; and by reason they be vnlearned, if they should be faithfull, yet must they faile greatly in this poynt, and then must wee vse such medicines as wee can come by, and the patient recouer such health as he may.

For the most part these drugs come out of *Spaine* or *Portugale*, eyther fetched of vs or brought of them, yet neither of them hath borne name of yeelde of the best simples, so that if they bee of those countries, then they are not such as they should be: If *Spaine* and *Portugale* fetch them elsewhere, then lyeth the assurance vpon their credite. Or let me know how they discerne the *Coriander* of *Ethiopia*, the blacke *Helleborus* of *Cyrene*, the *Amomum* of *Scythia*, the *Myrrha Troglodytica*, the *Opium* of *Apulia*, (which are counted the best) from the same growing in other places, which neuer carried name of commendation for such simples.

The *Coloquintida* growing alone vpon the plant, is much suspected of good Physitians, the *Squilla* that hath no fellows, is thought to sauour of a venemous nature, likewise the *Thymelea*: now, when these are gathered to the Merchants hand, who shall tell him how they grewe, or who shall inquire but the Philosopher that knoweth what may come thereby to these simples, neither is the daunger lesse in the manner of laying them vp, and keeping them ouerlong: besides the iust time of gathering being either ouerpassed, or preuented, greatly diminisheth the vertues of the Medicines. As the vse of *Euphorbium*

bium is perillous before it bee a yeare olde, and after three yeeres it is nought worth; so *Agarick* gathered before it be ripe, or kept past two yeeres, becommeth vnwholsome. And as the *Peonie* roote is to be gathered in the wane of the Moone, and the *Crayfish* to bee taken after the rising of the Dog starre, the Sun entering into *Leo*, so are there many other, which if they misse their due time of gathering, faile greatly in their vertues. To these corruptions moreouer may bee added the washing of the sea, the long iourneys they are brought, whereby it should seeme nature had denyed vnto vs the vse of them, as to whome they were not of her yeelded; with such difficultie, and as it were, by constraint, they come to vs. Then if the best of ancient simples be partly vnknowne and wanting, partly adulterated, partly by age and other meanes spent before they come to our vse, what shall wee say to our compounds and mixtures, which rise of these simples? Can the temper mend them? or a *quid pro quo*, as they call them, serue the turne? No verily, not our turnes, to whome the substitute Medicines, as I may call them, were not appointed, being in great part as hard to come by, as the Medicines whose substitutes they are, and as much vnknowne vnto vs. As for *Agallocum Calamus odoratus*, for *Amomum Acorus*, for *Castorium*, *Bulphium*, for *Crocamagma*, *Agallocus*, with a number of the same sorte, which these fewe leaues of paper will not admit. Neither is it to bee thought these Lieutenant Medicines serue at all turnes in the place of the right Medicines, for so should *Ginger* serue the turne of *Polesopte* to purge by vomit, which it can no more

then

then curds of Cowe milk can soften and supple like butter, or the dung of the stocke Doue purge like *Euphorbium*, or the Dock root draw flegm from the head like *Pellitorie*, which *Galene* notwithstanding maketh substitutes of these medicines which haue such operation. I conclude therefore, seeing Nauigation can not affoord vs either the simples which wee seeme to neede, and those which it doth, both corrupt and counterfet in the greatest part; we haue neither to craue thereof in this point aide, much lesse to trust thereunto. Now the simples being (but for the most part) bastard ware, how can the compoundes that amount of the same bee other then counterfet? Whereupon as *Cardanus* saith in his Methode of curing, the wise Magistrates of *Venice* haue often times forbidden the making of *Triacle* and *Mithridatum*, because the simples could not be had, whereby they should be compounded: which if *Venice*, the greatest Mart in this part of the world of such wares can not auouch, what can we hope for from other places? that a man would marueil to see the great store of them in all shops of Apothecaries vnder the names of *Triacle* and *Mithridatum* of *Andromachus*: and it being required in *Triacle* before it be vsed, it should haue a time, as it were, of mellowing, which of *Galene* in his booke of *Triacle* to *Piso* is extended to 12. yeares, and of *Paulus Egineta* in his 7. booke by 7. yeares, for those that are bitten or stong of venemous beasts, or haue drunke poyson, or are infected with the pestilence, and in other diseases, from ten yeares till it be 20. of age; I marueil what assurance we haue of the age of this *Triacle*, which is ordinarie in vse; or if we haue none, how

how we dare vse it at aduenture, knowing by age the vertue thereof hath no small alteration. I would these inconueniences were the smallest, which I haue but briefly, and as it were, for a taste run ouer, yet were euen they sufficient to stay our ouer hastie vse of such strange Merchandise, and to moue vs to betake vs to those wee knowe both in the blade, and in the seede, in the roote, & in the fruite, & know the aire, the hill, the valley, the medowe or Marish ground where they growe. But this trust vppon outlandish Medicines hath much more neerely touched vs then so. If a man would say by this ouerhastie embracing whatsoeuer straunge nations doe as it were, purge ouer vnto vs, we drinke diuers times ranke poyson in steede of wholesome medicine, I trow it would iustly moue vs to bee aduised, and not to passe ouer the enquirie of a reason, why such a one should thinke so, being one whose vocation tendeth to the charge of the health of mens bodies. The right *Hermodactils* are commended for excellent medicines against all paines in the ioynts, as the *Gout*, the *Sciatica*, and such like, from which they purge grosse flegme. *Doronicum Romanum* hath great commendation for comforting the heart, expelling poyson, against the Cough, for auoyding of humors which ouercharge the Cheft, which are great vertues doubtlesse in them both. Now if they in the shops, as they beare the name of these medicines, so caried not with them in steed of these vertues daungerous poyson, then should I haue lesse cause to exhort our nation to betake them to their Gardens, and Fields, and to leaue the banks of *Nilus*, and the Fens of *India*. The common *Hermodactils*

modactils being a kinde of poyson called *Ephemerum*, so named, because with such swiftnesse it chargeth and ouerchargeth our vitall spirits, that it killeth him that hath taken it in one day. The other commonlie called *Doronicum Romanum*, and vsed for an especiall cordiall, so that it hath place in the electuarie of pretious stones, in the electuarie of *Amber*, in the cordiall pouder, this *Doronicum*, I say, called of *Mathiolus Demoniacum*, that is to say diuelish, noting thereby the vertues thereof, is no baser poyson then a verie kinde of *Aconitum*, by *Mathiolus* experience, which he confesseth himselfe (before hauing bin abused by the common errour) first to haue learned of *Iacobus Antonius Cortusius* a man verie skilfull in the nature of simples, which *Iacobus* taught him the experience by giuing it to dogs, which it killeth. Now if by reason no such daunger hapneth to vs, by the vse of them, they seeming not so daungerous: wee are to vnderstand they bee giuen in small quantitie, and mixed with diuers remedies against poyson, the good prouidence of God prouiding so, that otherwise they should not be ministred, as in the purging electuary of *Diacnicu*, *Hermodactils* are bridled with *Cinnamon*, and the pouder of *Diatragatanthum frigidum* where indeede it hath somewhat too large scope being better tempered in *Benedicta*, with *Cloues*, *Parsely* seede, *Galanga*, and *Mace*, and in the pilles of *Hermodactils* with *Aloe*, *Mirobalans*, *Bdellium*, the seede of *Herbgrace*, which haue force against poyson, the which small quantitie of them being bridled, & dulled with other medicines, especially such as resist the force of poisõs, is not deadly to vs, although great hurt therof must needs ensue. I haue

stood the longer vpon this point of strange medi-
cines, in answering the supplie by Nauigation, the
rather, because it seemes most to make against vs in
the maintenãce of our home medicines, & breedeth,
as it were, a lothsomnes of those blessings of God,
which we may daily at commandment enioy. But hi-
therto hath only bin shewed the corruptions & cou-
terfeting of foreigne medicines which belongeth to
certaine only, & not to all: (although those certaine
be the chiefe, & of greatest price) & that being fore-
seene, the prouision out of strange & far distant nati-
ons, may seeme well to stand with that prouidence
we speak of: and except they be in respect of their
strangenesse hurtfull or vnprofitable vnto vs. the
skill of saylors being a meanes to present them at
our need, natures care should seeme no whit to be
demished. The reasons which I haue before alledg-
ed, I leaue to the indifferent Reader to consider of: &
because I am so far vrged, I easily sticke not to hold,
we receiue no smal hurt from all the kinds of strange
medicines, whereof I yeeld these fewe reasons which
followe.

Our English bodies, through the nature of the re-
gion, our kind of diet & nourishment, our custom of
life, are greatly diuers from those straunge nations,
wherby ariseth great varietie of humours, and excre-
ments in our bodies from theirs, and so the causes
of diseases rising vpon breach of diet, the (diet
being of an other sort) must needes bee vn-
like. Wherevpon, although their humors bee in
kinde, and in a generalitie agreeable to ours, as
bloud, choler, flegm, melancholie, and such like, yet
rising vpon other matter then the same in vs: and

otherwise

otherwise framed by a farre other state of bodie, by reason of a diuers kinde of life, the Medicines which helpe them must needs hurt vs, not finding the like causes to strriue with: and this no doubt is the cause why wee are not able to beare such dose or quantitie of their Medicines as those nations are to whome they be natiue. Besides, they worke in our bodies after a farre more vnkind manner then they report them to doe in theirs: nay, they destroy vs, and helpe them, which is an argument to me, that euery Medicine hath a relation to the diseases of the inhabitant, which if it be profitable to straungers, yet doeth it by a constraint and not halfe so kindely. The *Greekes*, as it may appeare by *Dioscorides* in his fourth Book & a hundreth & two & fiftie Chapter, entreating of *Scammonie*, are able to beare a greater quantitie, yea double, then we of *Scammonie*, which is an ordinarie purger with vs. Who saith, thirtie graines thereof may be giuen with 20. of blacke *Helleborus*, and 60. of *Aloe* to make a iust purgation, & of *Scammonie* alone 60. graines. Now common experience teacheth vs the great oddes betwixt *Scammonie* rawe, as they call it, and the same corrected, which we name *Dacrydium*, both in vehemencie of purging, and tormenting the bodie: yet hardly dare we passe aboue 20. graines of the same, and this mixed with *Cordialls*, and stomach Medicines. Moreouer, their slender correcting of it, doth argue it to be farre lesse noisome to them then to vs, who correct it onely, or at the least, are contented with the correction thereof by a little *Salt* and *Pepper*, or a little *Ginger*: who for the plenty of excellent simples, which we both want and know

not,

not, and for their skill in the nature of those we correct with, might as well haue qualified it as we, whoe first wash it in *Rose-water*, wherein *Cytrea Myrobalanus*, *Spike*, and *Cinamon* haue beene boiled: in which also we let it steep foure & twentie houres, then drie it, then mixe it againe with oyle of sweet *Almonds*, and some *Goom* for *Tragacantha*, and last of all bake it in a *Quince*, couered round with paste. Who hath not horror of the torments which both the *Hellebores* bring to the body? yet sayth *Paulus Egineta* in his seauenth Booke, and fourth Chapter, the blacke *Helleborus* purgeth yellow choler from the whole bodie without paine: which cannot bee verified of our bodies, howsoeuer it be in theirs, and therefore we feare to minister the pouder thereof in any sort, but the steeping onely of the barkes of the roots, from 20. graines to 6. they being bold to take a whole dramme thereof in substance which is more then treble the quantitie, for one dose. These strange workings of these foreigne drugges in our bodies, and a more gentle and kinde working in theirs, doth it not manifestly declare vnto vs, that they were not created for vs? doe they not force vs oftentimes with perill of our liues to giue them ouer? that the patient knoweth not diuers times whether he should stand rather to the courtesie of his disease, then of his potion? There is a simple which hath not many yeeres beene in vse, brought out of *India*, and highly commended, called *Mechoaca*, it purgeth gently say they, without vexing or grieuing the bodie, without annoying the stomacke greatly, and ceaseth purging at your

pleasure, with a little supping. These be great vertues doubtlesse, and I wish wee could finde them in *Mechoaca*. For experience the touchstone hath bewrayed it in our bodies, to bee of a farre other operation: it tormenteth the body, it annoyeth the stomacke much, neyther doth a supping stay the vehemencie of purging, and this haue I partely by mine owne experience found in *Mechoaca*. & partly by the experience of my friends, who vpon the vse thereof haue much complained of these accidents. That iuice or rather milk of *Poppie*, which is brought out of *Asia* named *Opium*, it is not vnknowne to all the world, what a maruellous force it hath in benumming the sense of feeling, and vtterly extinguishing the naturall heate of the body, so that we feare to giue thereof into the body aboue the weight of two graines; and those corrected with *Safforn*, *Castorium*, and such like, least it cast the patient into such asleep, as hee needeth the trumpe of the Archangell to awake him. Now, the same *Opium* beeing taken of the Turkes, Moores, and Persians, bringeth to their wearied and ouertrauelled bodies, a maruellous recreation, in such sort, as they ordinarily vse it therefore as a present remedie, not in the quantitie of two graines or twentie, but euen an whole ounce or twaine at once. And *Holerius* in his *Scholia* vpon his Chapter of Phrensey, saith, that *Rondelet* a learned Physitian, and the French Kings professour at *Montpellier*, reported vnto him, that hee had seene a Spaniard take thereof into his bodie halfe an ounce at one time, without hurt.

Wherefore

Wherefore if the difference of our bodies from those of strange nations bee so great, that the thing which helpeth them, destroyeth vs, that cureth them without annoyance, doth vehemently torment vs: I would wish vs to bee better aduised, then to bee so readie to embrace them, as to contemne in comparison of them, the medicines which receiue, as it were a taming, and are broken vnto vs by our owne soyle: neither art thou heere to looke the wisedome of the physician should consider the varietie and diuers dispositions of the bodies by age, complexion, region, sex, &c. and thereafter to temper these medicines, and so to auoide the daungers; for the question is not of the manner of vsing these things, for then should such consideration haue place, but euen of the verie nature, which no manner of vse can alter. Yet are these simples excellent creatures of God, made for the vse of men, but not for all men: and although we may receiue helpe from them, by a certaine generall communitie that our bodies haue with those of *Arabia*, *Barbarie*, and the rest, yet no doubt as I haue shewed in a fewe, so we receiue by the vse of them so much the lesse good by them, as we most differ from them, and that which wanteth of the performance of good to vs, must needs turne vs to much harme; the vnhelping part, (as I may call it) alwaies working, & so euer harming. Neither doe I see why the medicines of *India*, or *Aegypt* should be laide vpon vs, more then the *Indian* or *Aegyptian* diet, which is to eate Lizards, Dragons, and Crocodiles: for if the proper medicine doth alwayes regard his proper

aduersarie, which causeth the disease (as no doubt it should doe) then there being a great difference betwixt our humors and theirs; as much in a manner as is betwixt the flesh of a Crocodile and of a tender Capon, our medicines which are to fit vs must needes be of another kinde then theirs, which in our bodies not finding such humours & excrements, as that strange diet doth ingender, must needs seize vpon the very substance of our bodies to haue somewhat to worke on: which painefull working especially of the purgers, causeth the common saying among the people, to the great discredit of our art: There is not a purgation but it hath a smack of poyson. Truth it is, no purgation can worke without natures annoyance, being in part a pricke of nature to auoyd her excrements: but when she is so prouoked that shee sweateth colde sweates, that shee giueth ouer, that the patient swouneth not by the excesse of purging onely, but for the most part through the euill qualitie of the medicine, it is surely an argument, it wanted his proper subiect to worke in. If needes wee will take vnto vs the practise of such strange medicines, (I call them medicines according to the common phrase, else properly bee they matter onely) it were to bee desired (which in part is performed) that such medicines as bee so perillous, might be planted in our naturall countrie, that through the familiaritie of our soyle, they might first growe into acquaintance with vs, before wee entertaine them not into our bosomes, but into our hearts, and chamber them with our vitall spirits. And as it is saide of the tree *Persea*, which in *Per-*

sia

sia beeing poyson, transfired into *Egypt*, becommeth wholesome, bearing fruite to be eaten, and good for the stomake: so those natures receiuing such mitigation of our soyle might in time better fitte vs then they doe. Which as it can not alter their nature beeing impossible to bee done by change of place, so doubtlesse might it purge away that euill qualitie which annoyeth vs, and seemeth rather to bee an euill complexion, and as it were a *cachochimie* and disease of the thing, then any necessarie propertie belonging to the nature. This which hath beene said of *Persea*, is also to be seene in other simples, which in other places, are poyson, and kill with the verie shadowe, yet brought into *England* and planted with vs, cleane change that venemous qualitie. *Vgli* called *Taxus*, of *Dioscorides* is said to bee so dangerous, and of such venemous nature, that in *Navarre* the verie shadowe thereof poysoneth him that sleepeth vnder it: and *Egineta* saith, being taken inward, it strangleth and swifily killeth. This *Taxus* notwithstanding, being so perillous in other places, our English soile hath so reformed, that boldly our children doe eate of the fruit thereof without danger: the like may bee verified of our *Hemlocke*, which although it bee to bee numbred among the poysoning heathes, yet it is farre behinde that which groweth in *Candie*, or *Megara*, or *Cilicia*, scarce to bee accounted poyson in comparison of that in those countries. Now if thou shalt thinke (gentle Reader) as the change of region altereth some qualities, so all, and thereby empayreth the vertue of the medicine: thou maist

easily bee deceiued. For as they depend not one vpon another, so may the one bee well without the other, though by one common forme, they seeme to be linked together to make one nature. *Rhewbarb* is knowne to haue two qualties, one contrarie to an other, of purging the bodie, and stopping: yet by steeping may the one bee separated from the other, the purging vertue beeing drawne out by steeping, and the stopping still remaining in the substance steeped: so likewise may the noysome qualitie of the medicine bee eschewed, the wholesome and medicinable vertue notwithstanding, being in full force, yea greater retained, in so much as the hurtfull qualitie would hinder the operation of the healthfull, which being freed, and vnyoked from the other, doth farre better accomplish his worke. Of all kinds of *Honie* that of *Greece*, and namely of *Attica* and *Hible* are most commended, the next price is giuen to the *Honie* of *Spaine* and *Nauarre*: yet it is certainely knowne by experience, that the English *Honie* is most agreeable to our English bodies, and greater quantitie thereof may be taken, with lesse annoyance, yea none at all to those which are not of too hot a temper; the other kindes beeing more fierie, more apt to ingender choler, and to inflame the bloud, and more vnfit to loose the body. Whereby wee may euidently see, that Nature vseth not one shooe for euerie foote, but either ministreth a diuers commoditie in kinde, or else by the countrie, aire, and soyle, doth so temper it, that greater vse may bee thereof to the inhabitant of the same countrie. By this

then

then which hitherto hath beene said, it is manifest wee receiue great hurt by the vse of strange medicines, and not vpon reason onley, but from plaine experience, euen with hurt to our owne bodies, which as it is the greatest price of knowledge, so therefore ought wee the more to fette thereby, and more carefully to seeke to auoyde the daunger. Againe it is euident, that the planting of strange simples frameth them more to our vse. Wherefore as there bee many excellent Gardens in *England*, especially in London replenished with store of strange and outlandish simples, it were to bee wished such indeuours were of others followed, that so we might acquaint vs better with these strangers, and by *vsu capio* make them our owne. But what soyle will brooke all things? It is true, yet no doubt of those that it will brooke, which I dare say are foure or fiue hundreth, this frugalitie of nature towards vs as it is thought, might beare a greater shewe, and we more safely vse them, especially the purgers, which carie with them greatest annoyance. Now if it be obiected, the force of outlandish simples are thereby more feeble, as wee finde the *Organ* of *Candie* surpassing ours in strength, I meane the same kind with that of *Candie* planted in our Gardeins, which may bee saide also of other strange hearbes planted by vs: It can not be denied but they are so, neither can the strange simple in all poynts bee equall with his kind keeping his native soyle, yet is the difference scarce halfe a degree vnder: or if it were a degree full out, what reason were it to fetch that one degree with much perill, and charge, as far as *Candie*, *Spaine*,

Spaine, or *Venice*, or from another world: whereas a little increase of the quantitie of the thing, would easily supplie the want, though I mention not the gaine of the freshnesse of the same, which maketh no small recompence of wanting in the force: neither is the nature or vertue of a medicine to bee esteemed by taste or smell, neither by the force it hath against the disease, the nature of a medicine lying in an equall matching of the cause of the disease; which if it ouer-match, so far off it is from the praise of an wholesome medicine, that it becommeth a cause of a contrarie disease. Wherefore the commendation of a medicine lyeth not in force, but in such force. And therefore the counsell of the best Physitians is, if the disease will beare any delay, as the most doe, rather to apply a medicine of a weaker force, then at once with a vehement one, to shake the frame of nature. And the weaker medicine being weake, either in respect of the nature of the simple, or the small quantitie, they counsell rather to vse that kinde of curing which is by the feebler medicine in kinde, then by reason of the vnder quantitie. For what skilfull Physician would cure a small distemper of heate, and as it were in the first degree, with a small quantitie of *Opium*, or *Mandrake*, or *Henbane*, beeing colde in the fourth degree, rather then with the iust quantitie of *Endiue*, or *Succorie*? or diminish a small excesse of humors, with an vnderquantitie of *Coloquintida* or *Scammonie*, rather then with the iust quantitie of a feebler medicine? Wherefore vpon good reason they conclude itto bee farre safer for the patient, to cure with contraries of feebler

force

force, either often repeated, or in a greater quantitie applyed, then with a maine force of a medicine of equall ſtrength at once to expell the diſeaſe, nature abhorring all vehement and ſouden eyther emptying or filling, heating or cooling, or any other kinde of ſouden alteration: which being grounded vpon good reaſon, the delaying of the force of ſtrange medicines by our ſoyle, ſerueth greatly for the commendation both of planting them with vs, and of the medicines them ſelues planted; The ſimple ſtill keeping within the compaſſe of matter of a medicine, neyther beeing ſo diminiſhed, but that by increaſe of the quantitie it may match with the diſeaſe, which no man with reaſon can denye. Now, if the greatneſſe of the quantitie happely procure loathſomneſſe to the patient, by extraction, that inconuenience may eaſily bee auoyded: by which meanes a pound may bee brough to an ounce, an ounce to a drammes, and a dramme to a fewe graines, to pleaſe the patient with. Such of ſtrange medicines as will not brooke our climate, thereby declare the euill diſpoſition they haue to cure the infirmitie of our bodyes. Euery Medicine is as it were a meane betwixt nouriſhmentes and poyſons, excepting thoſe medicines which are applied outwardly, which may both bee of nouriſhments and poyſons. In this meane betwixt theſe extremes, there is ſuch a ſcope and breadth, that ſome medicines incline to the one, and ſome to the other. Now, the beſt are ſuch as rather incline to nouriſhments then poyſons, which as they doe fight againſt the diſeaſe, ſo haue they a certaine token and pledge

of

of agreement betwixt our bodyes and theirs: whereby they acknowledge vs for friendes, and not common enemies with the diſeaſe; the other medicines which haue no ſuch token and earneſt, being apt, as well to deſtroy vs, as to take away the diſeaſe, and ſo ioyne fellowſhip with ranke poyſons.

Then our natiue ſoyle beeing by the ordinance of God the fitteſt to yeelde vs nouriſhment, from which our cattell and fruites haue a nutritiue or nouriſhing iuice, which render the ſame againe to vs, what canne wee thinke of thoſe medicines to whome our ſoyle hath not a droppe of iuice to yeelde vnto, and giueth no entertainement? Verily wee are both to learne thereby, that nature doeth furniſh vs otherwayes, and alſo greatly to ſuſpect them to bee of an extreme kinde of medicines, the ſpices onely excepted, and ſuch as are ſaide to bee ſympatheticall to certaine partes of our bodies. Which notwithſtanding, leſſe ſeruе that vſe, the more ſtrange and foreigne they be. What ſhould I ſpeake of the vnmeaſurable charge and coſt theſe ſtrange medicines put vs vnto? in my opinion, if it were but that, wee might bee ſtirred vp to this or ſuch like conſideration: Hath God ſo diſpenſed his bleſſings, that a medicine to cure the iawndies, or the greene ſickneſſe, the rheume, or ſuch like, ſhould coſt more oftentimes then one quarter of the ſubſtance that the patient is worth? and the prouiſion of an whole yeere, whereof wife and children, and the whole familie, ſhould with things neceſſarie bee mainteined in health, be waſted vpon the curing of a Palſey, or

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a Cholike or a swimming of the brain, or any other disease whatsoeuer? is Physicke only made for rich men? and not as well for the poorer sort? doth it onely waite vpon Princes palaces, and neuer stoope to the cottage of the poore? doth it onely receiue gifts of the king, and neuer thankes & prayers from him that hath but thanks and praiers to bestowe? or doth the Lords goodnesse passe ouer them of low degree? hath hee respect of persons? yea, hath God giuen the beast a remedy out of his owne food and pasture (as it is most certainely knowne) with a skill to vse it, and hath hee set a iourney as farre as from the Sunne rising to the going downe, as it were a wall of Brasse, and the fierie sword of a Cherubim to keepe vs from the atteining of salues for our sores? iustly may wee thus complaine, especially those of the poorer sort. And if Physicke (as it is in deed) bee an art common to all kinde of men, all sorts of nations, all estates, and conditions of men: I would knowe why the meanes also of performing the actions belonging to the same art should not bee as common? And if it be ordinarie to all nations to fetch their medicines farre, I t'me know why, as we cease not to trauell for to store vs with outlandish drugges, we carie not thither also our countrie medicines for change, or they of those nations giue not the like aduenture for ours? but they are contented with their owne stor-, and so ought we with ours. If it be not ordinarie, why should it bee more extraordinarie to one then to an other. The most of our Apothecarie ware is brought from the most vile and barbarous nations of the world, and almost all from the profes-

professed enemies of the Sonne of God: shall wee say the Lord hath more care, or setteth more store by them then by his owne people? that hee so furnisheth them, and leaueth vs destitute? or shall we rather condemne the vanitie of our owne mindes, who vnsatiably desire strange things, little regarding, or rather loathing that which is alwaies at commandment. But God (saith one) hath not bestowed all things vpon all nations, but hath left some thing to bee supplied by the commodities wherewith one nation aboundeth, and an other wanteth, that thereupon mutuall duties arising, the societie of men might bee vpholden. Which obiection, if it carried with it what things they were, and of what kinde, that one nation supplyeth to an other, and what sort of commodities they bee that one nation needeth the helpe of another in, a more direct answere might bee made then otherwise I may hitte vpon: But I ghesse it is neyther of water nor fire, nor of aire, nor of any thing necessarie for maintenance of life, otherwise should the natiue countrie of each one bee rather a stepdame to vs then a naturall mother: but it is of those things only which with healthfull, and lustie bodies we might bee without, if custome had not too much preuailed with vs. And to goe no further then to the vse of Wine in England, in many respects it greatly hurteth vs, yet our ordinarie vse thereof hath giuen vs such a longing thereafter, that we thinke if wee should want it, many of our daies were thereby abridged. Whereby notwithstanding thewmes are mightily increased, the sinewes feebled

led, the naturall moisture and heate of the bo-
ie ouerhastily wasted, and swift olde age brought
pon vs, with an infinite number of disconmo-
ities besides. Which the nations finding where
ree haue it, do so delay it, that rather they seeme
drinke wined water, then watred wine, except
e Aged or such as are feeble stomached. And di-
ers nations which may haue of the best, because
ey would be sure to banish the vse of it, count it
criledge, to taste it: as the Turkes at this day,
ho vse in steede thereof a distilled water of Rice
eeped in Milke, thereby supplying the vse of wine.
feyther doe wee finde this discommoditie of wine
y the abuse of drunkennesse or surfeting onely,
t euen keeping within the three cuppes that
obulus powreth out to wise men; whereof the
st is of health, and nourishment: the second
myrth, and ioy of heart: and the third of sleep,
that a draught or twaine doth marueilously dis-
per our bodies: which inconuenience wee finde
t by our ordinarie drinke, yea, though it bee
onger then wine. If I should compare our Mede
to the best wine, and the Metheglin of the Welch-
n, with Malmesey, I could take great argu-
nts from the nature of Honie to proue it; es-
cially beeing tempred with certaine wholesome
rbes, which haue vertue to strengthen the parts
the body. And by experience it is knowne, that
nie mixed with water, turneth in time to a
olesome liquor, in taste much like to wine.
ereupon *Pena* in his Chapter of Honie, folio
doubteth not to affirme, that the Mede of the
lonians and *Muscouites*, and the Metheglin of the
Welchmen,

Welchmen, are more wholesome and pleasant
then many of the best kindes of wines, hee him
selfe beeing a French man, and therefore in his
iudgement lesse partiall. Wherefore to conclude
this argument, seeing wine (which is the glorie
of strange merchandise) is but an hurtfull superflu
itie, the rest must needes bee farre other then
necessaries. But medicines being such as without
which our health and life runneth into infinit perills
by causes inward and outward, through breach o
diet, vnwholesomenesse of meate, woundes, bi
tings of venemous beasts, infections of the aire
and such like, it followeth necessarily, that the
bee not such as God would haue one nation grati
fie another with: which if they were, greater rea
son were it to charge the neighbour nations there
with, that thereby their mindes might with per
formance of such mutuall dutyes so necessaries
bee in straighter amitie and peace linked, wh
cease not for the enlarging of limites to vexe on
another, rather then the nations so farre distan
who haue neither fellowship of loue, nor quarre
of hatred equall with the borderers. Neyther woul
I be so taken, as though I knew not at some time
that one nation hath neede of an other, euen i
things necessary, as the supplie made by *Ioseph* to h
father *Iacob*, and other nations out of the store
Aegypt: but the controuersie is of an ordinar
course, which the Lord vseth in bestowing his ble
sings, wherewith he doth fully satisfie the neede
all nations with things necessarie, hauing when h
punisheth with famine or want of victualls, whic
is extraordinary in respect of his accustomed cour

of preseruing his creatures. Now if the strange medicines (for the most part hotte) should seeme rather in the whole kinde, then by reason of aboundance, superfluous to them, and so more fit for vs, beeing of a colder temper: we are to consider the vse of them is manifolde to the inhabitants, and not onely to warme them: as the *Aethiopians* called *Troglodites*, although they bee parched with vehement heate of the Sunne, are said to liue with *Pepper*, not to correct the distemper of their bodies, which would rather increase it then diminish, but to correct their euill waters, and watrish fruites, wherewith they in part do liue. Againe, wee are to vnderstand, that the disease which is most agreeable with age, sexe, region, custome, complexion, is alwaies most daungerous, as ingendered by an exceeding vehemencie of the cause, whereto nature hath yeelded, and so requireth a like vehement medicine: wherefore if the Arabian, the Indian, the Spaniard, fall into colde diseases, or such as follow colde: no maruell though nature hath ministred vnto them plentie of strong wines and spices, which the Northren nations needе not. Who as they bee more apt to fall into such diseases then they, their temper thereto agreeing, the aire and region furthering the same, so are they not thereof so dangerously sicke as they of the South countries, and therefore require not so forcible a medicine. But I minde not to stand to shewe the vse which foreigne nations haue of their commodities, let them see to it. Hitherto hath beene shewed, both that they be hurtfull vnto vs, and that it is not absurde for not

regrou-

regions to abound with hot simples, the vse o
them being diuers, both in respect of curing thei
bodies, and other vses without the compasse o
Physicke. These be the reasons which moone me
to suspect the vse of strange drugges, and driue m
to thinke, that Nature hath better prouided for vs:
and as the Indian, Arabian, Spaniard, haue thei
Indish, Arabian, and Spanish medicines, so alsc
the Germane hath his, the French man his, anc
the English man his own proper, belonging to each
of them. I know gentle reader nothing doth more
hinder the accepting of truth diuers times, (especi-
ally with such as see with other mens eyes) then the
person of him who first propoundeth the matter, be-
ing taken rather to bee an opinion of one, then an
vndoubted truth to be cherished of all, as who haue
interest therein. Wherefore that such might be sa-
tisfied, I will adde to my former reasons taken from
the nature of the thing, the authoritie of moe doc-
tours then one, who agreeing with this which I
holde, may be a meanes to drawe the gentle reader
the more seriously to consider of this matter, and
truth may take some strength thereby, and winne
the more credit. *Plinie* in his foure and twentie
Booke of his historie, and first Chapter, hath this
sentence, thus much in English: Nature would that
such onely should be medicines, that is to say, which
easily might be come by of the common people:
easie to be found out, without charge, taken from
the things whereby we liue: but in processe of time,
the craft of men, and sleightes of their wits, found
out these shoppes of strange drugges, in which a
sale of mens liues is offered, whereupon confec-

tions

tions, and infinite mixtures beganne to bee extolled, India and Arabia a man would thinke he were in them, and for a little gall or small vlcer, a medicine must be fetched from the redde Sea: whereas euerie day the pooreſt doe ſuppe with true medicines. And in his two and twentie Book and foure & twentie Chapter, We doe not meddle (ſaith he) with the medicines taken from the marchandiſe of India or Arabia, or of the new world, they are not fit for medicines and remedies, they growe too farre off, they are not for vs, no, not for the nations where they growe, elſe would they not ſell them away. If wee ſhall needes vſe them (ſaith hee) let them bee bought for ſweete perfumes, and ſweete oyles, and dainties, or to ſerue ſuperſtition, becauſe when we pray we burne *Frankenſence* and *Coſtus*. And thus much out of *Plinie*, whoſe iudgement as it is auncient of a 1000. yeares, ſo is it of him, who moſt diligently ſought out the myſteries of nature, and publiſhed them for the vſe of poſteritie. Now if haply it bee obiected, that *Plinie* might well verifie that of Italie which England can not performe, wee muſt vnderſtand, that *Plinie* reaſoneth from nature, which ſerueth for all nations of the world as well as for Italie, and directeth his penne not onely againſt the medicines ſtrange to Italie, but euen againſt all that are farre fetched and dearely bought, as appeareth plainely by his words. To this ſentence of *Plinie*, I will adde the iudgement of two Phyſitians of late time, leaſt *Plinie* beeing no phyſitian, ſhould be thought an vnſufficient teſtimonie. *Fuchſius* in his firſt Book of compounding of medicines and 76. Chapter,

thus agreeth with *Plinie*. If we were not so carried away with the admiration of strange things, and were not fooles (saith hee) who had rather vse medicines fetched from strange and farre countries, contemning our native Medicines) then such as grow in our gardens: we might make Honie serue in steed of *Manna*. But with the exceeding cost and charge which those medicines put vs vnto, wee are worthily punished for our folly. Loe, heere two witnesses, the one a great Philosopher, and the other both a Philosopher and a Physician, comparable with the best of late daies.

The third witnesse with *Plinie* and *Fuchsius*, is *Martine Rulandus*, to whome the students of Physicke owe much for his *Medicina practica*, and other workes. This *Rulandus* in his preface to *Medicina practica*, hath these words: thus in English: Wee haue simple medicines (easily had, homely, of our owne countrie of Germanie, to be bought with little monie or none at all): ready (saith he) and intreated of in writing, by which onely all kinds of diseases are certainely and vndoubtedly cured, oftentimes better and much more easily (beleeue reason and experience saith hee) (and that with no hurt or danger) then with the long compoundes of the Apothecaries, which are costly, euill gathered without knowledge of the Physician, oftentimes vnperfectly mixed, and vnskilfully confused, and as vnskilfully boyled, oftentimes putrefied, and by age of force wasted, slouenly and with great negligence confected. In which words *Rulandus* briefly hath comprehended in a manner all the discommodities of strange medicines.

These

These testimonies I rather haue alledged, gentle reader, that thou mayest knowe this my opinion is not mine onely, and new sprung vp from the leasure of a student, who might easily be ouertaken with a speculation which neuer could be showne in vse and practise, but hath with it the voice of authoritie, and suffrages of excellent Philosophers and Physitians, although they haue not of purpose and in a sette treatise handled this argument, as thou seest: which notwithstanding contayneth indeede the matter of a great volume. Hitherto hath beene shewed the great inconueniences and dangers which rise of the vse of strange medicines, by reason, by experience, by authoritie of Philosophers and Physitians. If my reasons bee euill gathered, the experience false, the authoritie not authenticall, what haue I lost thereby? a fewe houres meditation, and a fewe lines writing, or my credite impaired will some say. If my credite could eyther buy such vertues to strange medicines as they carrie the name, or purge the shops of counterfet stuffe, or redeeme the harmes they haue done, I would verily esteem as much of the chaunge, as hee which made exchange of brasse for golde. Although I weene it be a proprietie to mans weakneſſe vnauoidable of any, to erre, and therefore if obstinacie be not therwith coupled alwaies found pardon. But if my arguments rise from the causes and effects of these foreigners, and causes and effects of our bodies, which are of all arguments the most forcible to establish or ouerthrowe any thing to bee decided by reason, and the authorities such, as iustly exception

cannot bee taken against: blame mee not (gentle reader) though I bee carried into this perswasion my selfe, and of a loue and zeale to benefite thee, haue published that which I haue conceiued of this Argument. If I bee deceiued in my iudgement of strange drugges, (which I wish with all my heart I were) these reasons, the woefull experience, the authoritie of such men haue induced me. All which if they may bee answered, that which seemed more then doubtfull before, shall by this controuersie shine most cleare, and truth as it were wrought with the fire of reason, receiue greater strength and perfection. Thus much touching the vnableneſſe of strange merchandise to performe vnto vs sufficiencie, yea, any measure of medicines, as belonging vnto vs properly, and the discommodities of them. Now if strange medicines serue not our turnes, and all medicines bee eyther strange or home borne, it must needs followe, that the home medicines are most naturall and kinde to vs, except a man would say all medicines bring harme vnto vs, which is not of the nature of a medicine, being an instrument of performing remedies vnto vs: or if it were so, yet haue wee this by experience, that strange medicines doe more annoy vs then strangers, yea, destroy vs, and restore them: wherefore home medicines and of our countrie yeelde, of equitie must necessarily performe the same to vs, which their medicines doe to them. Else I would knowe why we should bee inferior vnto them, or one nation more priuiledged that way then an other, the needs being common, and the prouidence of God all

all one, yea such as rather then remedie should neede the chariot of the Sunne to fetch it from one end of the world to the other, or be so farre to seek as our common drugges are, he hath linked the remedie in many things so streightly to the cause of our hurt, that euen the selfe same which harmed vs, carieth with it amendes. As the Scorpion rubbed vppon his stinging, cureth the same. Likewise the *Rauie* diuided & applyed hot to the wound, cureth her venemous biting, and so the *Pastinaca marina* as it bringeth most dangerous hurt, it refuseth not (being thereto applyed) to minister remedie. Which practise of nature might verilie moue vs to thinke her meaning is not to send vs either into Arabia or India for aide of our griefes, but thereby to commend her care vnto vs, and giue occasion of praising Gods prouidence, and stirring vs vp to make diligenter search into our owne prouision, and to take better triall then wee were wont of the same. Wherein the great liberalitie of God appeareth in such large measure, that rather superfluitie then sparing may be noted herein; in that both one simple nature carrieth with it the vertue of many medicines; and many simples, remedies against such diseases as wee might bee thought like neuer to bee subiect vnto: and such things as in respect of their nature might seeme vile vnto vs, affoord vs (beeing skilfully applied) most soueraigne medicine: whereof for a taste I giue two or three examples: *Milk* is either to be considered in all the parts together, or them seuered. All kind of *Milke* boyled, especially burned with stones taken from the sea shore, helpeth all inward vl-

cers, chiefely of the iawes, the lungs, the guttes, the bladder, and the kidneyes, it is good against the itch and wheales, and it helpeth bloudie flixes. New *Milke* is good against frettings made with poysons receiued inward: as of *cantharides* and such like: it is profitably gargled against swellings and frettings in the iawes. The whay of *Milke* is good to purge the bodie, especially of such as bee melancholike, and disposed to the falling sickenesse, leprosie, and breaking out with scabbes. The cheesie part of it, as curds, fresh without salt, softneth the bellie, which pressed and broyled stayeth the laxe. Cheese laide on, helpeth the inflammation of the eyes. The butter of *Milke* drunke, softneth the belly, and serueth against poyson for want of oyle; rubbed vpon their gooms with honie, helpeth the toothing of children, and cureth the itching of their gooms and soares of their mouthes. It helpeth such as are bitten of the serpent called *Aspis*. The soote of butter is very effectuall against watering eyes, and swiftly skinneth sores.

Thus thou seest reader what treasure is hid in *Milke* (euen an excrement) beeing vsed both whole and in partes. That which I haue said of *Milke*, belongeth also to most of creatures, which both all serue for medicine, and each of them for sundrie purposes. Whereby Natures endeuour to furnish vs with all helpe of medicine may euidently appeare, yea, most of all when shee seemeth to bee so iealouse ouer our health, that shee prouideth against *Dryinus*, against the Scorpion, the viper, and *Ceraſtes*, and the most of venemous bitings of Serpents, wherewith notwithstanding we are not as o-

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ther nations encombred, and those not common medicines onely, but euen proper vnto them. As the venome of *Dryſimus* is abated and vtterly extinguiſhed with the *Trifolie*, and with all kinde of maſt, be it of the *Beech*, or the *Oake*, or of any kinde of tree that beareth *Acornes*. *Peneriall* cureth the Scorpions ſting: againſt the byting of a viper, *Garlike*, *Onyons*, and *Leekes* newe gathered, are principall triacles: wherwith alſo the venom of *Ceraſtes* is ouermatched. *Ergo*, if Nature faile vs not againſt the venomes of ſtrange Serpents, from which we be freed by reaſon of the temper of our region, repugnant to their natures, (All things beeing done in the actions of nature in exquiſite wiſedome, & by a preciſe rule of Gods prouidence) much more are we furniſhed againſt the diſeaſes bred in our bowels. What hath been ſaid of venemous beaſts, may alſo bee ſhewed in the cure of ſtrange diſeaſes, wherein nature ſeemeth to be as carefull as in the other. The French Pockes is an Indian diſeaſe, and not knowne to this part of the world within this hundreth yeares, before that voyage of *Charles* the Emperour, which he tooke againſt *Naples*, where being brought ouer with the Spaniards which returned with *Chriſtopherus Columbus*, who firſt diſcouered the Weſt Indies, it hath ſince infected the whole worlde. Now this ſtrange & Indian diſeaſe hath nature prouided remedie againſt, not only out of India, as the *Guaicum*, & *Salſa Parilla*, but euen out of Europe as effectuall: as the *Smilax aſpera*, wherewith *Fallopius* ſaith at *Piſa* he cured diuers of the French pockes. And *La Riuiere* in French his Apologie, affirmeth the ſame to be done with the eſſence of the *Primroſe* and *Couſlip*.

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The anoyntings with *Mercurie* are knowne by daily practises what force they haue, against this most grieuous disease, which although some doe mislike, because vndiscreetly vsed, it is somewhat daungerous: yet *Antonius Chalmetens*, a skilfull Surgion, in the fift Booke of his *Enchiridion* and 5. Chapter, affirmeth, that therewith hee hath perfectly cured diuers without daunger, and if it hath otherwise fallen out with some, that it hath rather proceeded of vnskilfull vsing, then by the nature of *Mercurie*. Now, gentle reader, thou art to vnderstand the Pockes in India, being the same disease with that wee call the French Pockes, is there a gentle disease, not much differing from the Scabbe, voyde of such grieuous symptoms as it bringeth to these quarters, corrupting not only the fleshie partes of our bodies but euen the verie bones also. This testifieth *Fallopius* in his Booke of the French Pockes. Yet neede not our medicines craue the helpe of India for the cure thereof, no, not although it rage farre more fiercely (as it doeth) against vs then against them. Which being euident, let vs consider how iustly nature may bee blamed to fayle in the prouision of medicines. Scarce would a man looke for any great vertue of medicine in the wormes of the earth, being a creature so abiect: yet ioyne they, and cleaue together wounded sinewes, they cure tertians, they help the paines of the eares, the toothache, and the pouder of them dronke prouoketh vrine. The little vermine called *Somes*, which being touched runne together round like a pease, who would thinke they cured the difficultie of making water, the Iawnes,

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the Quinsey, for which purposes they be of great force, and for to discharge stuffed lungs, with tough and grosse humorus, nothing may be compared. Likewise the cornes of horse legges called *Lichenes*, although they bee base and vile excrements, yet helpe they such as are taken with the falling sickenesse. The decoction of Frogges with salt and butter, is a triacle against the bitings, stingings, and poysons of all serpents, and the ashes of them burnt, stayeth the flux of bloud being thereto applyed. These base creatures the rather I propound, that beeing knowne, the treasures which Nature hath hid and layde vp in them, with such varietie of vertues, wee might, the better esteeming of her benefites, and the blessings of our owne countrie, both acknowledge them, accept them, and bee more thankfull vnto God for them. The which base creatures the viler they seeme to be, the more commend they the goodnesse of the Creator, who would not the abiectest thing that is, should altogether bee without wherewith to serue, and doe homage to his Lord and maister: which if these things affoord vs, what may wee iustly promise to our selues, and require of the rest more excellent creatures? Let not the reason seeme strange and weak to thee reader, who art a Christian, which is taken from the prouidence and wisedome of God, to proue the sufficiencie of his execution and performance of the same. For if *Galene* thought it reasonable, (as it is most reasonable,) to gather the wisedome and prouidence of the Creator by his work in the Creature & maintenance thereof, which he in the end of his bookes

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of the vse of parts, calleth a poynt of diuinitie, farre to bee preferred aboue the whole Art of Physicke: much more reasonable is it for mee, and the reason sounder which is drawne from that diuine prouidence, to the practise thereof. And if *Galene* had that religion in him, beeing a Gentile; and groping onely in the mist of naturall knowledge of God, could not satisfie himselfe with a Psalme or Hymne (as hee himselfe calleth it) of seuenteene staues, euery staffe contayning a whole booke (for thus hee himselfe calleth his Bookes of the vse of parts) of the wisedome of the most wise God, esteeming that dutie more acceptable vnto him then sacrifices of an hundreth Oxen, or the most costly perfumes and incense; let it not bee harsh in thine eares gentle reader, to heare now and then the goodnesse of our God, his wisedome and prouidence, to bee both intreated of and aduanced of a Christian Physitian, and to Christians, to whome the sunne of righteousnesse hath shined and scatterred those mists of naturall darkenesse, and hath giuen the earnest of immortalitie. And bee assured there is no truth in Philosophie, but may stand with, yea rather may rest, and bee vpholden of Christianitie. But let vs proceede. *Iulius Bassus*, *Nicerates*, and *Petronius Niger*, as saith, *Dioscorides*, thought their countrie medicines, and those which their native soyle yeelded, most worthy to bee exactly intreated of by them, belike either thinking them sufficient for the inhabitants, or more agreeable with them. Which homely practise of the nations where he trauelled, *Dioscorides* confesseth to haue beene the matter whereof

whereof he compounded his golden book of medicines, which at this day remaineth a rich ſtorehouſe to all Phyſitians. Now then I would know why we ſhould more bee prouided of medicine againſt one diſeaſe then another, of our countrie yeeld? is it becauſe ſuch diſeaſes which require ſtrange medicines are more daungerous, or leſſe? if more daungerous then ſhould the remedy for them be more at hand, then for other: if leſſe, why are then the ſtrange medicines eſteemed as moſt forcible? and if we be leſſe ſubiect to ſuch diſeaſes as are cured with them, & ſo the abſence of them may ſeeme tolerable, why then are tertian agues chiefly cured with *Thamarines* and *Rhewbarbe*? wherof the one commeth out of Iodia, & the other for the moſt part out of Barbarie. What ſo euer nature is yeelded to any nation, it ſerueth either for nouriſhment or medicines, or being neyther nouriſhment nor medicine, is plaine poyſon. Now a ſubduction beeing made of each of theſe, one from the other, what part ſhall we thinke wil nouriſhments leaue to medicines? a far greater doubtleſs then they them ſelues be: & as they exceed nouriſhments, ſo greatly do they & beyond al compariſon exced the poiſons. Wherefore if the moſt of creatures in euery nation, be a fit matter of medicine, greatly no doubt are all nations ſtored with them: which ſtore declareth, that as diſeaſes partly riſe of breach of diet, & partly through poiſons, ſo Nature would furniſh vs with medicines in nũber anſwerable to the cauſes of both: which being not ſufficient, argueth that Nature miſſeth of her purpoſe, hauing ſuffiſiently declared her endeuour: but Nature alwaies bringeth her workes to perfection, except in caſe of monſters, which are not ordinary.

Wherefore her will, (she being an instinct of Gods) euer going with the execution thereof, must needs performe that to vs which she pretendeth in the varieties. But that thou maist (gentle reader) haue better holde and greater assurance of the sufficiency of thy countrie medicines, I will set downe briefly according to the variety and sorts of all diseases cured with medicine, medicines taken from our natiue soyle aunswerable vnto them, and effectuall to cure them. And becausse medicines haue relation to diseases, I will first touch the diseases, and thereto ioyne the medicicines. All diseases are either in the complexion, or frame of the bodie, such as are in the complexion are all cured by medicine; which I named in the beginning of this treatise one of the instruments of Physicke. Of diseases in the frame, these onely are cured with medicines; Quantitie superfluously increased, or diminished: obstructions, ouerstraightnesse or ouerlargnesse of passages in the bodie. These are onely the diseases properly to bee cured with medicine: other diseases which rise of these, either of their owne accord vanishing by the cure of these, or else to bee cured by surgerie, as euill figure and shape through want of proportionall quantitie, that beeing restored, the figure forthwith returneth; or if not, rather is to be cured with helpe of hand. And luxation of ioynts, and euill coupling of partes, if they rise of distemper onely, that beeing taken away with medicines, returneth oftentimes with it good situation of partes. Likewise, the situation peruerted through distemper, the complexion beeing restored, the other consequently do followe.

Now

Now, hauing declared in generall the diſeaſes which onely require medicine; that euerie diſeaſe may haue his proper one, I will ſubdiuide them more particularly, ioyning to euery diſeaſe that medicine which thereto belongeth. The diſeaſes in the complexion are either in all the parts of the temper thereof, or elſe in one or twaine. In the whole complexion are ſuch as are ingendred of venemous cauſes: and thoſe either ingendred in the body, or happening thereto outwradly: they which are ingendered in the bodie, are Cankers, Leproſies, falling ſickneſſe, Suffocation of the matrix through nature corrupted, Swounings through corruption of Wormes ingendred in the body. And theſe bee the diſeaſes of venemous cauſes bred in the bodie. Such as happen thereto by outward occaſions, are either by poyſon taken into the bodie, or by outward touching procured: taken into the bodie, as the poyſon of *Toades*, *Henbane*, *Nightſhade*, *Hemlocke*, *Ratſbane*, *Quickſiluer*, and ſuch mineralls, and laſt of all infected aires cauſing peſtilence, and Carbuncles. Such as are outwardly procured, are either without woundes or with woundes: without wounds, infection paſſing from one to another, as the French pockes. With wounds, venemous bitings and ſtingings of beaſts, as of Serpents and madde Dogges. And theſe are all the diſeaſes ſaid to bee in the whole temper of the bodie, which hauing firſt ſhewed to be ſufficiently cured by home medicines, in like maner will I proſecute the reſt. And heerein (gentle reader) thou art not to looke I ſhould ſet downe all medicines which our natiue

soyle is knowne to bestow vpon vs for cure of these diseases, which would growe to an infinite volume, I heerein referring thee to the workes of those who of purpose haue written of the nature of simples, and are authors of practise, but it shall I hope suffice for this purpose to picke out amongst a great many, those of choise for these diseases. And first to begin with Cankers, which being not exulcerated but remayning humors, are cured (if with any medicine) by the iuyce of *Nightshade*, all the sortes of *Endiue* and *Succorie*, with *Agrimonie*, with *Saint Iohns wort*, wilde *Clarie*, called *Oculus Christi*, the flesh of *Snayles* boyled, *Crayfishes*, greene *Frogges*, and to conclude, with all kinde of metalls and minerals; and among them *Leade*, how so euer it be vsed, is most souereigne. If it bee exulcerated, then heerein haue the minerals and metalls the chiefe place. To the exulcerate Canker belongeth the Woolfe (which is nought else, but a Canker exulcerated.) The Gangrene and *Speacelus*, are cured by the remedies of the Canker and Woolfe, the one beeing a degree of an Vlcer in which the partes begin to bee mortified, the other when they haue now lost life altogether. The leprosie is an vniuersall Canker, and for outward medicines requireth no other: among the inward; *Plantine*, *Whay*, *Hedgehogs* dryed and drunke, helpe greatly. And thus much for Cankers and Leprosies, which as they be diseases hard to bee cured by any medicine, so receiue they as great helpe by these our home medicines, as by any of strange countries. The falling sicknesse, if it be in such as are aged, and haue beene long

ong diſeaſed therewith, is a diſeaſe hardly or not at all to be cured. But where it is curable, theſe medicines bee comparable with the beſt: the roote of the *Miſſleto* of the *Oake*, the runnet of an *Hare*, the *Peonie* roote, *Enula campana*, the ſcalpe of a Man, an Aſſe hooſe, *Hyſſope*, the mylt of an Horſe, the ſtones which are found in the mawes of the firſt broode of Swallowes, fiue leaued graſſe, the iuice of the *Couſlippe*, the iuice of *Horehound* with *Honie*. All ſuffocations of the Matrix are cured with *Plantaine*, *Peneriall*, *Herbgrace*, and by an infinite number of home medicines. Wormes and that infection, is taken away by *Coriander* ſeed, *Colewort* ſeed, *Garlike*, *Wormwood*, & in a manner with all bitter hearbs, with the iuice of *Purſlane*, with the ſylings of *Stags* horne, little inferiour in vertue to that which is commonly taken for the *Vnicornes* horne. *Peach* leaues, *Hyſſope*, *Mints*, *Purſlane* ſeed. Thus much touching medicines againſt diſeaſes ingendred of venemous cauſes within the bodie. Now touching ſuch as happen by outward occaſions: and firſt of thoſe that by mouth are taken into the body. Againſt which generally it helpeth greatly to drinke ſtore of butter in ſteed of oyle, with warme water or the decoction of *Flaxe* ſeed, *Fenigreeke*, *or Mallowes*, and herupon a vomit: which done, *Sothernwood*, the root of *Sealuluer*, the ſeed of *Nep*, the iuice of *Horehound*, the ſeed of wild *Rue*, *Walnuts*, *Turnops*, *Herbgrace*, fiue leaued graſſe, with an infinite number of natiue medicines, expell the poyſon, and reſtore the patient. More properly to the poyſon of *Cantharides* belong *Peneriall*, to *Bupreſtis* all kinds of *Peares*, and womans milke: to the *Salamander*, *Chamepitis*, *Sealoly*

roots

rootes: to the wormes of the *Pine* tree, such as cure the poyson of *Cantharides*: against the poyson of of the Toad, the rootes of *Reedes* and *Cyperus*: against the *Chameleon*, radish roots and *Wormwood*: against *Ephemerum*. Asses milke or Cowes milke hot: against *Doryenium*, Goats milke, Asses milk, Cockles, and Cray fishes: against the poyson of *Aconitum*, *Organ*, *Hearbgrace*, *Horehound*, the decoction of *Wormwood*. Against *Chriander*, *Wormwood*, salt broth made with a *Goose* or *Hen*, which expell also the poyson of *Flewort*: the poyson of *Hemlocke* is cured with *Mint*, *Hearbgrace*, *Nettle* seed, *Bay* leaues, which also cure the poyson of *Vgh*, and *Carpasus*. The poyson of that kinde of *Crowe foote*, called *Sardonia*, is cured with drinking store of *Mede*, and Milke: Henbane with Nettle seede, wilde Endiue, Mustard seede, and Rocket: *Cearuse*, with *Mede*, hot milke: Peach stones, with the decoction of Barley, with the decoction of Mallows: Quicksiluer, with store of Milke drunke. *Mercurie* sublimed with Crystall: Lime, *Orpiment*, Ratsbane, and such like, with the decoction of Flaxe seede, and Milke with *Mede*. And to conclude this point, there is no kinde of poyson, but it findeth cure by our countrie medicines without borrowing. Thus much for the cure of poysons taken into the bodie by eating or drinking of them: Pestilences are cured (if with any medicine) with *Angelica*, *Carduus benedictus*, *Arsnike*, worne about the bodie, the roote of Pimpinell, of Tormentil, Hearbgrace, Setwall, Walnuts, the pouder of S. Iohns wort, Iuniper berries, Vernen, and the chiefe of all, the noble simple water *Germander*, and the *Duarfgen-*

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tian. For peſtilent ſores and Carbuncles, Scabious, Ofbit, Louſeſtrife, and the Marigolde: to the peſtilence may bee referred the ſmall pockes and ſuch like, which agree in medicine alſo with the peſtilence. And thus much for the cure of poiſons. Againſt bitings and ſtings of venemous beaſtes, and poyſoned weapons, there are alſo both generall and particular remedies. The generall are theſe: the aſhes of the cuttings of the Vine and of the Figge tree, with Lee, Leekes, Onions, Garlicke, the Sea water, muſtard ſeede, Endiue, Heth, the roote of the Sea Huluer, Bay berries, Hearbgrace, Dill, Sowſe breade, Fenell, Peneriall, the runnet of an Hare, the Weſell, and theſe generall: particulars, are ſuch as follow. Againſt the bitings of *Phalangium*, the ſeede of Sothernwood, Aniſeede, the ſeede of Trifolie, the fruite of *Tamariske*. Againſt the *Scolopendra*, wilde Rewe, Thyme, Calamint: againſt the Scorpion, Baſil ſeed: againſt the biting of a Viper, Adder, Snake, &c. Sothernwood, Bayes, green Organ, the Bramble, the braines of an Hen, Cole ſeede. Againſt the bitings of a madde Dogge, Crowe garlike, the riuer Crabbe, Balme, an actuall cauterie, the liuer of the madde Dogge broyled, the bloud of a Dogge drunke. And thus much for the bitings and ſtingings of venemous beaſts, which alſo ſerue againſt poyſoned wounds, elſe to be cured with the medicine which reſpecteth properly the poyſon wherewith the weapon hath beene infected. The infection without wound is the French pocke, whereof (ſufficient hauing beene ſaide before) I will heere ſay nothing.

This then shall suffice to haue written of the cure of all diseases rising of venomous causes, wherein (if Nature of her owne accord as it were, and in this great neglect of our Country & natiue medicines) hath shewed her selfe so liberall, how large would shee be, if with sette purpose and carefull endeuour greater triall of things were had, and proofe made by learned and discreet men. Now follow the diseases which are by the excesse or defect of one or two parts of the temper, which are hot, cold moist, and drie, simple or compounded: which if they be not procured by euill humours, then require they altering onely by contrary qualities. If by them, as fleame, choler, melancholie: then are these humors first to be auoided and diminished.

Such as require altering, are cured by natures of contrarie qualitie, not onelie generally, but euen answerable to all degrees of excesse. And first to beginne with hot diseases of the first degree, they are cured with such contraries as follow: Barley, sowre Grapes, Roses, Violets, the Oake, Quinces, Damsings, Pellitory of the vvall, Docks, Peares, Apples, Hartshorne, the flowers and whole hearbe of Mallowes.

Of the second degree; the vvater Lillie, Ducksmeat, Knotgrasse, Vine leaues, the Bramble, Plantane, Cheries, Lead, Ceruse, Barberies, Covvcombers, Mellons, Gourds, Citralls, whites of Egges, Medlers, and Seruices.

Of the third; Purslane, Housleeke, Mandrake, Henbane.

Of the fourth; Hemlock, Poppie. Thus much for hot diseases.

Medi-

Medicines for cold diseases, are these hot which follow. Of the first degree; Bugloſſe, Borage, Fumitorie, Sage, Horſehoofe, Maydenhaire, Butter, Lillies, Flaxe-ſeede, marrow and fat, Chamomile, Fenigreek, &c.

Of the ſecond; Dill dry, Mugwort, Parſeley, Saffron, Honie, Balme, Salt, &c.

The third; Aniſe, Folefoote, Calamint, Commine, Fenell, Hyſſope, Mints, &c. The fourth; Garlicke-creſſes, muſtard, Celendine the great.

For moiſt diſeaſes theſe medicines are good; Of the firſt degree dry: Cabbage, Beetes, Chamomile, Fenel, Beanes, Fenigreek, &c. Of the ſecond; Dill, Mugwort, Shepheards-pouch, Doddard, Lintils, Hony, Roſemary. Of the third; Wormewood, Germander, Hyſſope, Iuniper, Fiue leaued graſſe, Organ, Horehound, &c. Of the fourth; Garlick-creſſes, muſtard-ſeed, wilde Rue.

Dry diſeaſes haue theſe medicines, Buglos, Malowes, Turnops, Endiue, for the firſt degree. The ſecond; Violets, Water-lillie, Lettice, Purſelaine, &c. The third, and fourth degrees, as theſe are euill ſupplied by ſtrange ſimples; ſo are they recompenced by increaſe of quantities of moyſt in the two firſt degrees. And thus much touching medicines belonging to the cure of diſeaſes in one part of the temper, which beeing in two parts, and without humour, require either temperings the ſimple qualities aforeſaid, in diuerſe ſimples, or natures vvherein ſuch two do exceede; vvhich becauſe they be as plentifull as thoſe I haue before mentioned, and that heereof none makes doubt, I vvill not touch. If this double diſtemper riſe of humor, as for

the most part of it doth : Then is that humor to bee diminished or altogether to bee voyded out of the bodie, and then the distemper remaining to bee altered. The humors are properly to bee voyded by purgation, other waies there bee diuerse : as exercise, fastinges, sweating, vrine & such like. But properly the vacuation of fleme, choler, melancholie, which are the causes of this double distemper, belongeth to purging medicines: which purgations, as the greatest doubt is of natures prouision in them, so they beeing suppli. ed by our countrie soyle, the greatest part of this controuersie may seeme to bee decided.

Purgations are eyther by vomit, or by stoole: by vomit our natiue soyle ministreth great choice, as, verie gentlie, the radish rootes with the seed; the pepon roote and nettle seede: with more vehemencie, solefoote, leafe and roote, the middle barke of the wall nutte tree, and the long blossomes thereof: and yet most vehemently the seedes of broome and the flowers thereof : and these for vomit. By the stoole, and first to purge choler: the flowers and leaues of the Peach tree, Violets flowers and seedes comparable with Rheubarbe, the great garden docke called the *Munkes* Rheubarbe; Damaske roses, wilde Saffron, the pouder of Fetherfewe, all the kindes of spurges, the root of the wilde Cowcumber, the roote of Bryonie, and Coloquintida. Melancholie is purged with Coloquintida, the oke fearne, the iuice of Mandrake, the flowers of broome, bearefoote, and Antimonie. Fleame and water are purged with Coloquintida, the iuice of Rhineberries, the grosse

barke

barke of the Elme, the iuice of the root of Walworte, of Elder, the gardine Flowerdeluce roote inyced. The dry leaues of Laurell, the ſeawythwind, ſcurby weede. Theſe are a ſhowe of our Enlgiſh ſtore of purgers: which if they bee too ſtrong, then are they to bee miniſtred in ſmaller quantitie mixed with thoſe of feebler working; if too weake, then are they to bee ſharpened with quicker. If they offend any part, they are to be corrected partly with cordialls, and partly with medicines reſpecting ſuch partes as they annoy. Which wantes are not onely to bee charged vpon our countrie medicines, ſeeing euen the beſt of foreyne purgers are to bee touched with the ſame. As ſcammonie is corrected with quinces, otherwiſe troubleth it the ſtomach with a griping and gnawing, it purgeth ouer vehemently, it hurteth the liuer, and is enemie to the heart, and doth exulcerate where it paſſeth, and procureth dyſenteries, that is to ſay, vlcers in the guts. Turpeth is corrected with ginger and long Peper, Maſtich with oyle of ſweete Almonds, and Suger, elſe ouerthroweth it the ſtomach, troubleth, & ouerdrieth the body. *Coloquintida* with oyle of ſweet almonds, goom, tragacant, or maſtich, elſe troubleth it vehemently the whole bodie, procureth the bloudie flixe, and miſerably tormenteth the guts. So, Agaricke requireth to be ſteeped in wine with ginger & cloues, yet ſcarce abſtaineth it from ouerthrowing the ſtomach. Caſſia marreth the ſtomach, and requireth to bee mixed therewith ſtomach medicines. The exceſſiue drineſſe, and binding of Rheubarbe is corrected with ſome moyſtening ſyrope. *Aloe* requireth

quireth Mastich and Goome Trageacanth to mitigate the fretting thereof. *Sene* marreth the stomach, and either through windinesse, or through vehemency of scouring, tormenteth the body, and therefore needeth Ginger, Cinamon, or Spike, sweet Prunes, fatte broth, and Raisins.

Hermodactiles offend the stomach, & cause winde, and require Ginger, Cumine, or Spike: and to be short; there is no purger of strange drogues which requireth not correction of great faults; which correction is taken frō such medicines as respect those parts chiefely which the purgation dooth annoy, whereof such is our store, that in all parts we be sufficiently armed therewith. But of these shall heereafter be spoken.

Now, if any man thinke, for want of *Cassia*, *Manna*, *Sene*, *Rheubarb*, these humours cannot be voyded, or not so well; let mee then knowe how the *Grecians* wanted them, and yet found no lack, vsing onely *Scammonie*, *Helleborus* and *Colocynthis*, *Aloes*, and *Agaricke*, for their chiefe purgations: The other beeing brought in of late in comparison, by the *Arabians*; vvho both in knowledge of Physick, and in the works thereof, were farre inferiour to the *Grecians*, to whom I say (I meane the ancient of them in *Galens* time and before) neither *Manna*, nor *Cassia*, nor *Sene*, nor *Rheubarbe*, nor *Hermodactiles*, vvere known either at all, or at the vttermost for purgers. And as for *Manna*, *Fuchsius* saith, that certaine hauing beene about the *Mount Libanus*, made report that the inhabitants of that mountaine, hauing eaten their fill thereof, neither feele themselues any whit troubled therewith, nor their bodies loosed,

but

but vse it for an ordinary sustenance. Whereby again appeareth a great diuersitie of working of strange medicines according to the variety of countries. But what should wee say of the nature of purgers, it is doubtlesse one of the hardest points at this day in all naturall Philosophie, neither minde I at this present to deale therein: but this may I say, as by preparation, one nature may according to the varietie thereof, receiue diuerse, yea contrary vertues; so seemeth it to me that this vertue of purging may be procured to natures of themselues destitute therof, by preparation.

Diuerse and in a manner all the metalls, and mineralls, beeing burnt and washed, giue ouer their fretting nature, and quicksiluer (which of it selfe it is not sublimed, or precipitated) becommeth a vehement scouring medicine: so likewise Antimonie, before it be turned into glasse or oyle, is not known to purge the bodie: vvhich beeing done, is greatly commended against the Dropsie, the French pocks, melancholie, and diuerse other diseases, vvhich it cureth by purging. So that it seemeth, art of preparation, as it maketh no nature (that beeing a vvorke of the vniuersall nature) so may it not onely bee a preparer, but euen a maker of medicines: vvhich medicines are not natures, euen as health, and sicknes are not of the nature of mans body, but euen accidents thereto.

Which being certaine, let vs then consider what an infinite variety of medicines wold arise of things, the same being vsed not only entire, but diuersly prepar'd & euen corrupted: wherin the industry of *Alchimists*

is

is verily greatly to bee commended, and farre more excellent then the common *Pharmacopolia* rather so to bee called then *Pharmacopolya*, by the skill whereof diuerse natures in one thing are so exactly seuered, euery one hauing a diuerse operation. Now ofttimes because the humor to bee purged is grosse and tough and so hardly yeeldeth to the medicine, or hath some other euill qualitie wherewith it might greatly hurt the partes, whereby it passeth; nature not forgetting this point, hath as aboundantly supplyed such helpes in this behalfe, as neede requireth: as for the preparing of choler, Plantaine, Roses, the verdiuice of the grape, endiue, suchorie, sorel, sperage, &c. For melancholie: violets, borage, bugloss, baulme, fumitory, doddar, ceterach, or fingerfearne, &c. For fleme: fenel, persely, betonie, neppe, penerial, thyme, sauerie, germander, &c. Of these I lesse stand vpon, because the preparers of humors are least in controuersie, although from hence may an argument bee drawne not lightly to bee passed ouer, to proue the store of purgers, seeing nature hath ministred sufficiencie of preparers, and as it were harbingers to the purgers of countrie yeelde. But I wil drawe to an end: and thus much shall suffice for this present purpose to haue said of medicines, belonging to the cure of all diseases in complexion. The other kinde of diseases are in the frame of the body: and of those, if quantity bee superfluously increased, and that in the whole body, medicines which do vehemently waste, as those of the third degree hot, diminish the same. If in the part onely, medicines which we call eaters, and fretters,

ers, dispatch the same: as coperous, the ashes of purge, burnt alum, mercurie sublimed and precipitate, verdigreece, burnt salt, &c. If measure be diminished, and that without losse of substance, the glewing medicines bring cure: whereof our natiue soile is so stored, that for wounds, the Surgions need neither to send into Barbarie, nor India: as Plantane, Hounds tonge, the flowers and leaues of willowes, yarrow, carduus benedictus, betony, scabious, veruen, elme leaues, adders tonge, moone worte, hearbe turpence, Selfe heale, and these if the wounds bee in the fleshie partes. If it be breaking of bones, such are ioyned with fine flower, the brayne of a dogge, with woll, and the white of an egge, the holyhocke roote, the mosse of the oke, glewe, roses, worme woode, &c. If there be losse of substance in the fleshie parts either by wound, or vlcer, Incarnatiues fayle vs not: as barlie meale, fenegreeke flower, figbene meale, and to bee short all such as bee of the first degree hot and drie, without egernes or felnes. Now the diseases in straightnes of passages or obstructions, if they arise of the humors afore said, and in those places whereto the medicine may conueniently come, then are they to be sette free by purging. If vpon other causes, or in such places wherto the force of the medicine which purgeth cannot come, or hardely entereth, or of such causes as be no humors, but through some other strange matter, or by straightnes of the vessells, wherethough the passage is, then are other remedies to be vsed whereof we haue great plentie, as softners, loosers, and such as doe enlarge the pores of the bodie, of which sorte are such as bee

not

not aboue the first degree hote: as Chamomile, Lillies, new butter, Swines greace, Linseed, Fenigreek, Brionie root, all marrowes: Also medicines which make the matter thin, or cut it, and diuide it into sundry parts, of which sort are they of the second degree hot to the third degree, as Dill, Peneriall, Sauerie, Organ, Thyme, Marioran, Saint Iohns wort, Worme-wood, &c. Now, if the humour prepared be to be voided by place medicine, then salt, salt water, Lie, Ashes, Alume, and Lime, take place; and if more vehemencie bee needfull, Calamint, wild Cresses, Triacle, mustard, Garden Cresses, Mustard seed, nettles, dragons, all the spurges are to be numbred among the best: and if these serue not, the roo of Crowfoot will make the supply. If the humour cannot be voided conueniently, except it be altered into another matter, of which sort is pent bloud out of the veines, then are ripening medicines first to be applyed: as butter, wheat-flower, Sorel, Horsehoof, Lillies, Marchmallowes, Onyons rosted; which all are singular ripers. If the matter be rough & clammie, these scourers auoyd that inconuenience; Endiue, Suchorie, Red-roses, Plantaine, Houseleeke, Agrimonie, Betony, Hony, Horehound, Worme-wood, Baulme, Pimpernell, Watergermander, &c. Now, if the matter which stoppeth be the stone, as in the kidneyes, or bladder, then are these medicines most conuenient for that vse: Grummell seed, Goates bloud, the iuyce of Mugwort, Seahuluer-root, the stones found in the great snayles heads, radish roots, Saxifrage, &c. If any hard matter be in other parts, the softners and wasters, & dissoluers are to be applyed.

Thus

Thus much touching the cure of obſtructions nd ſtraight paſſages, which according to the varie-e of place where they light, cauſe ſundry diſeaſes, r rather take to thē ſundry names. As in the braine, ie Apoplexie; in the bladder of Gall, the yellovve awnes; in the Splene, the black: in the ſynewes of otion, the palſey or trembling; in the lungs: ſthma, and ſo foorth.

Now, if theſe paſſages be too large, they are to be topped and ſtreightned with cooling and drying edicines, of which ſort in a manner are all of ſharp nd ſowre taſte; as Vine-leaues, the Brier, and the ramble, Barbaries, Medlers, and Seruices, Quin-es, & ſuch as are of themſelues, or by mixture with iquor clammie, as wheat flower, beane flower, the hite of an egge, plaiſter, waſhed lime, Litharge, nd Ceruſe.

Now moreouer, becauſe in all good cure, not nely the cauſe of the diſeaſes is to bee oppugned, ut the part alſo to bee ſtrengthened, which muſt eeds (partly by the cauſe of the diſeaſe, and partly uen by the conflict of the ſame cauſe with the me-licine) be feebled; that nothing be wanting vnto vs or the reſtoring of health, nature hath prouided e-ien ſpeciall munition for euery part of the body, hat the whole furniture againſt all diſeaſes might be complete. As for the head, Aniſeedes, Folefoot, Betony, Calamint, Eyebright, Lauender, Bayes, Marioran, Piony, Sage, Rew, or herbgrace, Lettiſe, he leaues and flowers of vvater Lillies, Roſes, gar-len nightſhade. For the lungs, calamint, dragons, li-coras, Enula campana, hiſſop, linſeed, horehound, the ſugs of a fox, ſcabious, water germander, barly, gardē

poppe,

poppe violets, horsehoofe. For the heart, bu-
glosse, borage, saffron, baulme, basill, rosema-
ry, violets, the bone of a stagges harte, roses
For the stomach, wormewood, mints, betonie
baulme, mint, quinces, medlers, Sorell, purselane
For the Liuer, Dartspine, or chamepitys,, ger-
maader, agrimonie, fenell, endiue, suchorie
liuer worte, barbaris. For the splene: Maiden heare
sperage, fingerfearne, dodder, dodder of thyme
hoppes, the barke of the ash tree. For the kid-
nies: Sea huluer, Grumel, Parseley, Knecolme
saxifrage, Mallowes, Plantane, Pellitorie of th
walle. For the wombe: mugwort, peneriall, fe-
therfewe, sauine, walwort, Iuniper. For the Ioynts
chamomile, saint Iohns wort, organ, rue, multen
and cowesslips, the lesse centaurie, and chamepitys.

Thus haue I (gentle reader) briefely run ouer the
diseases cured by medicine, hauing passed by thos
which eyther rise of these, as euill figure by immo-
derate excesse, or defect of quantitie, vnequally in-
creasing or wanting, or number, euill situation for
want of good couplance through distemper, & such
like, as also the compounde of those, which require
(onely composition excepted) the same medicines
Whereby euidently maist thou see, the goodnes o
God towards thee, in so plentifully furnishing thine
owne soyle with such varietie of medicines: which
if it yeeld thee such plenty in this neglect & lothing
of our countrie remedies, what fruite wert thou to
looke for, if diligence and paines were vsed? Ve-
rily right well might wee both auoyde the daun-
gers before declared, ease our selues of immoderate
charge, and haue better assurance of our medicines

then

hen wee haue : yea verie well ſatisfie our dainti-
teſs euen with ſtrange ſimples, or finde out ſuch
s ſhould not only in vertues match with the ſpices
f Iudia (which is a plaine caſe) as Roſemarie match-
th Cinamon: Baſill, Cloues: Sage, the Nutmegge:
afforn Ginger: Thyme, Muske: Sauerie, the leafe
alled Malabathrum, but euen in pleaſantnes of taſt
xpreſſe the ſame. And as Auens doth moſt liuely re-
reſent the taſte of cloues vnto vs, ſo likelie is it
ſearch were made, and this enterpriſe of exami-
ing and trying our natiue ſimples taken in hand
y men of wiſedome, and vnderſtauding, wee ſhould
o more be deſtitute of ſpices then *Iudia* or *Arabia*,
though neither *Indiſh*, nor *Arabicke* : and as the
nall iagges of the rootes of Auens, faile little
om cloues in taſte, ſo might wee as likely find that
hich were little inferiour to Cinamon, ginger, nut-
egges, and mace, not onely in likeneſſe of wor-
ing, but euen in ſimilitude of nature: but I will re-
rre this to that time, when either men ſhall bee
ore carefull for publike benefit then priuate gaine,
r ſufficient allowance beſtowed on ſuch men as
ould ſpend their daies only in ſearching out the ver-
es of natures, which at this time is greatly wan-
ng, euen as for all other profeſſions of artes. Our
nglisſh ſoyle is greatly commended, as it iuſtly
eſerueth, for temper of the aire: & of ſuch as haue
perience thereof, of ſtrangers, and great maſters
ſimples, for varietie of excellent medicines car-
eth great praiſe, who report they finde ſuch ſim-
es in the valleys and woodes of our North parts,
they finde in the toppes of mountaines in the
outh countries. So that certaine gardines in Eng-
nd, eſpecially in London, are able to affourd great

varietie of medicines euen of forraine simples to al diseases. And if the Dittany of Candie, the Cipre tree, the Nicotian out of *India*, Coloquintida, th Almon tree, the Pomegranate tree, will brook ou soyle, and flourish therein, as they doe, wee need no doubt, but certaine and sufficient prouision of al medicines, (I meane all kindes, but not all of euer kind, which were vnnecessary, neither can any coun try challenge the same) might bee made partly of voluntary yeeld of the same, partly by planting, an sowing, with iust temper of the mould, and situatio of the plant, out of our own country, both with less charge and lesse danger, for all diseases.

Now, if it bee demaunded, vvhy then both th practise is, and hath been hitherto otherwise; I wil onely say thus much for answere, although muc more might be said: The whole art of Physick hat been taken partly from the *Greekes*, and partly fro the *Arabians*. And as the precepts of the Art, so like wise the meanes and instruments wherewith for th most part the precepts of the same art are executed which hath bred this errour in times past, now by tradition receiued, that all dutie of the Physicia touching restoring health, is to bee performed b the same remedies, not in kinde onely, but eue specially with those which the *Grecian* and *Arabia* Masters vsed, who wrote not for vs, but for the *Greekes* and *Arabicks*, tempering their medicines t their estates, although their rules be as common a reason to all nations.

Galen saith in his first booke of preseruing healt he giueth the rules therof no more to *Germans*, the to Boares and Beares, but to the *Grecians*. Whic

declareth, they reſpected their owne nation both in rule and medicine; whom alſo the *Arabians* in the ſame poynt followed.

Now, we receiuing the ſame medicines with the rule, muſt needs fall into the abſurdities afore-ſaide: Much like to the euill Muſitiàn, which playeth onely vpon the inſtrument whereon his Maſter taught him, which if he aſſay vpon another, committeth diuerſe diſcords among other euill graces in muſick. But the wiſe and learned Phyſitian, being furniſhed with other arts more generall then his owne, whereto naturall philoſophie moſt nighly approacheth, beeing a knowledge of all naturall things, not of *Arabia*, or *India*, or *Greece*, but vniuerſally, findeth in all Countries medicines for diſeaſes, nature yeelding ſufficiencie of contraries to all ſorts of them, wherto the inhabitants are ſubiect, at the leaſt, in all quarters, which riſe not of a blinde tradition, but from a certaine knowledge of nature. This then I take to be the chiefe cauſe of this cuſtome in vſing ſtrange medicines, which ignorance of nature doth feele, & nouriſh daily. I blame none, neither tax I any man, & I dare ſay there is not a learned Phyſitian in this land, who is not able to performe this poynt with Engliſh medicines, if they would take the matter in hand: whereto I rather exhort them, then inſtruct them, beeing a thing ſufficiently known vnto them. For it is not the Nutmegge, or the Mace that ſtrengtheneth the braine, and cureth cold diſeaſes, and moyſt diſeaſes thereof: but a drying and warming vertue, with a ſecret agreement which they haue with the braine to preſerue the ſame, which being found as ſufficient in Sage, in Roſemary, in

Betony

Betony and such like, the nutmegge and the mace, with such other spice, for that turne may bee discharged. The same may bee said of all strange natures, which although wee want, yet haue we such as are as sufficient to serue in steede: for as euerie nation hath a peculiar condition of the same diseases, so must the medicine also needes bee of another sort: and as the medicine varieth, so why the matter of the same medicine should not also varie I knowe not. The medicine varieth in respect of the complexion of the patient being other in one country, then in an other: which medicine is as it were seated in nature, which hath many qualities besides the medicinable, which qualitie if the medicine be good, must agree with the patients complexion; if not, then hurteth it greatly. If it agreeth with the complexion of a *Moore*, an *Indian*, or *Spanyarde*, then must it needes disagree with ours, which disagreement and want if it bee patched vp vnto vs by correctours, yet declareth that patching, that the medicine is rather by force constrained, then naturally yeeldeth it selfe to the remedie, and so of it selfe vnmeet. Wherefore as well the matter thereof is to be changed, as the medicine it selfe. And if those correctors neede also correction, what then? I will not say that all simples neede their correctors, although it be auouched of some, and such as carrie great authoritie for their skill in Physicke. Thus haue I (gentle reader) for thy benefite I hope, made a way to the greater vse of our home medicines, wherin if I haue said freely my mind against strange drogues, thou maist vnderstand that otherwise the way were stopped to our English medicines, and

blame

blame me not, if I ſay aſmuch for ours, as the ſtrangers ſay for theirs. And if as yet by cuſtome it ſeeme hard to alter the common course, let each practicer looke to that, I ſet no lawes to any, onely I craue libertie in this point, both pleaſant and profitable to Engliſh men. Wherein I haue examples of excellent Philoſophers & learned Phyſitians, neither broach I any idle conceites of my owne. Of this mind is *Plinius Secundus, Fuchſius, Rulandus, Symphorianus, Campegnis, Octauianus Horatianus,* Phyſitian to *Valentinian* the Emperor, that all countries haue ſufficient medicines for all diſeaſes. I know much more might be ſaid of this point. But this I thought ſufficient for the preſent time, breaking as it were the yſe I hope to others, who hereafter ſhall more copiouſly deale in the ſame argument, or at the leaſt, drawing the firſt lines (of a more large treatiſe to my ſelfe which as leaſure, and opportunitie ſhall ſerue may hereafter be accompliſhed) this gentle reader I deſire thee to accept in ſuch ſort, as I offer it vnto thee euen with a minde to ſpend my daies according to my ſmall talent, for thy benefite. God keepe thy ſoule and bodie for euer.

FINIS.

A COLLECTION OF Medicines, growing for the *most part within our English Climat*; approued and experimented *against* the

Iaundise,
Dropsie,
Stone,
Falling Sickenesse,
and Pestilence.

Set downe alphabetically, for the ease *of all, that shall haue occasion to* vse them.

Arnold. de villa noua.
Qui potest mederi simplicibus, frustra quærit composita.

At LONDON printed,
1615.

A Collection of English *Medicines, &c.*

Absinthium, Wormwood the infusion decoction, or iuce thereof, being taken the quantitie of three *cyaths* or draughts euerie day, cureth the Iaundise: *Dioscorides*, it thrusteth out the cholericke humors of the bellie, and auoideth them by vrine; wherby it cureth the Iaundise: *Galen*, *Paulus Aegyneta*. The creame of wormwood giuen by it selfe, is profitable to them that haue the Iaundise. *Anton. Donatus ab alto mari*. Wormwood giuen in meat and drinke is profitable, to them that haue the Iaundise. *Adam*, *Lonicerus*. Wormwood boiled with Smallage or mayden haire, is with great profit giuen against the Iaundise. *Ant. Mizaldus*. If hee that hath the Iaundise, doe drink two ounces of the iuice of wormwood, for the space of ten daies togither with sugar, hee shall bee cured of the Iaundise. *Gualtherus Riffius*. Wormwood boyled in wine and drunke, cureth the Iaundise: *Nicholas Spindlerus*. The seed of wormewood if it be boyled with the roote of the Flowerdeluce and drunke, doth verie much auaile against the Iaundise:

Wormwood. draughts.

Anton. Mizaldus.

A potion against the Iaundise and Scuruy

I haue giuen (saith the Author) that potion of wormwood which *Iohn Wierus* hath prescribed for the Scuruie, & haue very happily cured many of the Iaundise, and this is the forme of the potion. Take *Centrum* of wormwood, our drie common wormwood, Iuniper berries bruised, goats milke, or for want thereof cowes milke or whey of milke, the quantitie of foure pyntes, boil it to the consumption of the third part, and let it be strained with expression, then mixe therewith a drachm of saffron in pouder, then againe let it boile another walme and straine it, this decoction must be giuen somewhat warme, thrice a day, *viz.* in the morning fasting, and at three of clocke in the afternoone, and at entrance into bed: by our owne experience wee knowe that wormwood wine doth cure the Iaundise. *Actuarius* saith that the sirup of wormwood doth cure the Iaundise, as witnesseth *Vitalis de furno*, and *Adolphus Occo*. *Abrotanum*, Sothernwood: the wine of Sothernwood being drunke, is verie good for the Iaundise, *Dioscorid*. *Acanthum* or Bearefoot: the rootes whereof which the Romans doe call *tricardumean* three or foure rootes greene or drie boyled in water to the consumption of the one half, and expressed, and strained from the roots; giue thereof to drinke against the Iaundise: *Galenus*.

Sothernwood.

Bearefoot.

Sorrel.

Acetosa: eaten by it selfe and the decoction of the root boyled to the thirds, doth suddenly helpe those that haue the Iaundise: *Actius*. It is approoued in the Iaundise to giue the rootes of Sorrel: *Auicenna*, *Mesue*, *Valescus*. The roots of Sorrel drunke with wine helpeth those that haue the Iaundise: *Antonius*

Mizaldus

Mizaldus. A certaine man that had the Iaundise, vsed to eate the condite of Sorel, which he did eate in the morning fasting, and dranke thereupon a little endiue water, and so became hole as witnesseth *Amatus Lusitanus.* *Acetum*, Vinegar: If he that hath the Iaundise, and sitteth in the sunne, and doth draw vp into his nostrels most sharpe venegar, and do containe the same a little while, pressing his nostrels; it doth carry away the reliques of the Iaundise, which doe remaine about the eyes and the face. *Aetius. Paulus Fuchsius* and many others. For the yellownesse of the eyes it is good to smell to vinegar actually hot, because those subtile parts do ascend vp to the head, afterwards by reuerberation they do descend to the eyes, and there they ratifie the pores of the eyes, and after they exhale. *Marcus Catinarius* saith, it is our experiment. *Vinegar.*

Acorus, or Galengal: the decoction thereof and redde Cicers giuen to drinke, is a present remedie for the Iaundise. *Petrus Hispanus, Leonellus Fauentinus.* Make a bath of the water of the decoction of *Acorus*, and it doth the same. A draught of the decoction of *Acorus* in water, cureth the Iaundise *Quintus Appollinarius.* *Galengal.*

Adiantum, Mayden or *Venus* haire: euery kinde of them, is profitable for the ouerflowing of the gall. *Dioscorides.*

Mayden haire boyled in wine or *aqua mulsa*, and drunke for some fewe daies together helpeth the obstructions of the liuer, and therefore consequenly is good against the Iaundise: so sayth *Adamus Lonicerus.* And, generallie, *Omne adiantum, quia Iecoris obstructiones aperit, Ictericis confert.*

Euery

Euery mayden haire becauſe it doth open the obſtructions of the liuer, is verie good againſt the Iaudiſe: *Fernelius.*

Agaricke. *Agaricus*: agaricke, is giuen the quantitie of two drachms, to thoſe that haue the Iandiſe: to thoſe that feele a feuer, it muſt begiuen with *aqua mulſa*, but otherwiſe in *vino mulſo*. *Dioſcorides.* Agarike hath a digeſtiue facultie, and doth cut and incide groſſe humors, and doth purge from the tournings of the bowels, and therefore it doth cure thoſe that are troubled with the yellow Iandiſe, through the obſtruction of the liuer. *Galen.* Agarike doth mightily open obſtructions in the Iaundiſe. *Nicholas Piſo.* Agaricke with rheubarb is an excellent medicine in the Iandiſe. *Gualtherus Bruel*: the often vſe therof is good againſt the Iaundiſe, whether it be in potions, or in pils.

Agrimoni. Agrimonia (called commonly Eupatorium) the decoction of common Eupatorium or the iuice is with greate profit giuen to them that haue the Iandiſe. *Mathiol.* The diſtilled water drunke, cureth the Iaundiſe. *Adam. Lonicerus.*

Camepit. *Ainga*: (or *Chamæpitios*) the leaues beeing drunke for ſeauen daies together in wine, cureth the Iaundiſe. *Dioſcor.* *Chamæpitios* is a good remedie for them that be troubled with the Iaundiſe. *Galen.* The decoction thereof cureth the Iaundiſe. *Meſue.* *Fernelius* affirmeth that it is a good remedie for the Iaundiſe; and *Petrus Bayras* ſaith that it cureth the Iaundiſe: Being giuen to drinke with *melicrato* it cureth thoſe that haue the Iaundiſe. *Iacobus Syluius.*

alkekengi *Alcechengi*: the berries thereof being drunk with ſome conuenient liquor, doth purge the Iaundiſe by vrin

vrin : *Anthon. Fumanellus.*

Allium or garlicke : *Praxagoras* doth mixe garlick with wine and Coriander against the Iaundise. *Anton. Mizald.* *Garlick*

Aloes being giuen the weight of a drachme to drinke, doth purge the yellow Iaundise, *Dioscorides. Adam Lonicerus*, if the cause of the Iaundise doe proceede from obstruction of phlegme or grosse choler, as for the most part it doth, take one drachme of Aloes in the forme of pils, an houre before supper and it is an effectuall remedy if it be continued euery other day: & if it be too weak to purge let it be strengthned with three or fower graines of *Diagridium: Io. Arculanus. Aloes* taken with goats milke cureth the Iaundise : *Quin. Apollinares.* To euacuate choler in the Iaundise, *Aloes* in the forme of pils is verie much commended. *Leonellus Fauentinus.* *Aloes*

Ambubeia, Common *succorie*: The whole plant boyled and drunke, helpeth those that are troubled with the yellow Iaundise. *Mathiolus.* see *Intybus.* *Common Suchorie.*

Ammoniacum : gum *Ammoniack* being giuen to the quantitie of two scruples with *mulso* & the roots of *Cappars* or with *Aromaticall* wine, it is good against the Iaundise, and helpeth them that bee falling into the Dropsy, auoiding wonderfully by the belly, the obstructions of the bowels : *Iacob. Hollerius. Ammoniacum* is commended against the Iaundise, for it is verie forcible to deliuer from obstruction, for it cureth the Iaundise, and those that are readie to fall into the dropsy through the same. *Nich. Piso.*

Amygdale, Almonds : the kernells of wilde Almonds bruised with vineger, and strained, and the liquor expressed, and giuen in the morning to the sicke *Almonds.*

ſicke patient, vpon a faſting ſtomach, or in the euening at the entrance into bed, is good againſt the Iaundiſe. *Hieronimus Bruſwicenſis.*

Pimpernel. *Anagallis*, pimpernel: ſome vſe the iuice therof to purge the head by the noſtrils, if any of the Iaundiſe doe reſt about the face & eyes: *Aetius, Fuchſius, Anton. Donatus.*

Bugloſſe. *Anchuſa*, red bugloſſe, (ſo called in ſhops) the firſt decoction thereof is giuen to them that haue the Iaundiſe: and if there bee withall a feuer, it is giuen with *aqua mulſa. Dioſcorides: Adamus Lonicerus.*

Onoclea. *Anchuſa* called *Onoclea*, hath the propertie to clenſe and purge bilous, and cholericke humors, wherfore it is giuen to them that haue the Iaundiſe: *Galenus.*

Two ſpoonefuls of the drie roots, taken in three draughts of water to drink, is good for the ſame purpoſe: *idem Galenus.* The root of red bugloſſe boyled in water to the thirds, is drunke for the Iaundiſe: or contunde and bruſe one drachme in odoriferous wine and drunke, is good for the ſame. *Aetius.* A full ſpoonefull of *Anchuſa* bruſed and giuen with *mulſa* for the Iaundiſe. *Nich. Myrepſus.*

Anchuſa, called by *Dioſcorides*, *Onoclea*, & by ſome is the root of red bugloſſe: let it be boyled with *mulſa* if there be a feuer, or in water or thinne wine, adding thereto ſugar or honey, and giue the decoction thereof to them that haue the Iaundiſe, or two drachms thereof reduced into pouder, and giue it in foure ounces of *mulſa*, or thinne white wine: *Iacobus Hollerius.*

Gooſe dung *Anſeris ſtercus* Gooſe doung: It is a countrie medicine to cure the Iaundiſe, giuen the weight of two

two drachms in wine for som daies: this is prooued. I sayth the Author am wont to cure with this following medicine the Iaundise (which medicine is vsed in *Frisia* by the common people in the Scuruie) but especially if it be the black Iaundise: I take goose dung, and oxe dung, such as haue fed onely vpon grasse, of either a like quantitie, that is to say the quantitie of three acorns, or two chesnuts, and I macerate them for a fewe houres in foure pintes of Rheinish wine for the richer sort, and in stale beere for the poorer, afterwards I straine it through a linnen cloth gently and so let it settle; then I take two ounces of Radish roots sliced and brused, then infuse it in some fit liquor, wine or beere, and let it macerate for a night, then in the morning straine it, and mix it with the first liquor of the goose and oxe dung, and so being mixt together vse them: and that it may be the better for the taste, bruse lightly nutmeg & cloues and let it hang therin tyed in a peece of linnen: of this liquor as often as the sicke will, let him drinke thereof, so that in the whole time of his cure, let him drinke no other drinke: This medicine although it bee somewhat rustical and common, yet is of great vse in this businesse, as we finde by experience, so that neuertheless those things aperitiue bee not neglected, which by the art of Physicke ought to be giuen. And if we consider the ingredients of this medicine, it expelleth the Iaundise by vrin, for this potion doth consist of diureticks and of subtill parts: for we see how much the Radish auaileth, that being taken by any manner of meanes cureth the Iaundise. The goose dung is of that hot faculty that it burneth the

grasse

graſſe where it lyeth: heerehence wee may gather how, and of of what ſubtile and thin parts is is, and how mightily it moueth vrin, being tranſſuſed, with ſome conuenient liquor. The dung of a bull hath alſo the ſame vertue, cheefely if it bee gathered in the fields. Some that are ſuperſtitious will haue that dung gathered that hath redde haires; but that is not needefull, ſo that it be gathered in the field where they feede on graſſe: Some gather it in the winter whiles they feede on hay, but euery man may doe as they pleaſe: And this ſaith the Author is my experiment.

Gooſe graſs *Aparine*: gooſe graſſe the diſtilled water thereof, taken twice or thrice a day, the quantity of three ſpoonefulls, is an excellent remedy againſt the Iaundiſe. *Adam. Lonicerus: Nich. Spindlerus.*

Smallage. *Apium*: Smallage. The roots of Smallage boyled in ſome *Apozem*, and being ſtrained and drunk, helpeth the Iaundiſe: *Fernelius.*

Garden Smallage, or the ſeed of common parſly, is giuen in white wine for the Iaundiſe: *Anton. Mizaldus.*

Saltwater. *Aqua ſalſa*, ſalt water: *Aſclepiades* miniſtred ſaltwater for two daies together againſt the Iaundiſe: *Celſus.*

Aquilegia: Columbine: the roots thereof giuen being bruſed, the weight of a drachme, with Saffron the weight of halfe a drachme, drunke in wine, & the body couered forthwith and cauſed to ſweat, it doth very much auail againſt the Iandiſe: *Adam Lonicerus.*

The ſeeds of Columbine, as thoſe that doe write of the vertue of herbs, giuen in the wine of Candy the quantitie of 2. drachmes adding thereto a little

ſaffron,

saffron, cureth the Iaundise; but the sick must forthwith sweat in his bed. *Mathiolus.* Take the seed of Columbine the quantitie of a drachme, of Saffron a Scruple, and with an ounce of vineger and two ounces of Celendine water, mix it and giue it in the morning fasting, and in the euening at the entrance into bed, and drinking nothing thereupon, it purgeth the Iaundise by vrin, but with the draught taken in the morning wee may mixe sugar. *Hier. Brunswick.*

Mother-worte.

Arthemisia, Motherwort: some giue the distilled water to drinke, against the Iaundise: *Gualtherus Ruff. Artemesia* with the leaues of harts tonge and a little wormewood boyled in wine and drunke, is good against the Iaundise: *Quint. Apollin.*

Asarabaca.

Asarum Asarabacca: cureth the Iaundise by opening the obstruction of the liuer and splene: *Fernelius. Asarabacca* put in sirup, cureth the Iaundise through oppilation, and properly the infusion therof, *Pet. Bayrus*, put into must or newe wine so that it may boile therewith, cureth the Iaundise: others put *Asarabacca* in Must for three months, then they straine it, and giue the same wine, and it is wonderfull against the Iaundise, *Idem.* Wine of *Asaron*, cureth the Iaundise: *Dioscorides.* Beere of *Asarabacca* is exceeding good for the ouerflowing of the gall: *Ioan. Placotamus.*

Sperage

Asparagus: Sperage the root therof boyled with figs or Cisers and so taken doth cure the Iaundise: *Dioscorides.* The wilde root thereof is good against the Iaundise, the seede thereof also giuen in drinke is good for the same: *Carolus Clusius*: the roote of *Asparagus* boyled in wine by opening the obstructions

obstructions of the liuer, cureth the Iaundise. *Adam. Lonicerus.* As well the root as the seed helpeth the Iaundise. *Fernelius.*

The rootes of *Asparagus* boyled with thinne white wine, is giuen the quantitie of foure ounces for a time, against the Iaundise. *Marcus Gatinaria.*

Daffodil. *Asphodelus*, Daffodil, the roote drunke with wine helpeth the Iaundise. *Mathiolus.*

Coporas. *Atramentum sutorium*, or *Calcanthum* called in shops Vitriol, I finde very effectuall to purge the head in the Iaundise. Vitriol also dissolued in womans milke. *Aetius.*

Orach. *Atriplex*, *Orache*, or *Orage*, the seede drunke with *aqua mulsa*, cureth the Iaundise. *Dioscorides.*

The seede of *Orache*, helpeth the Iaundise, that commeth by obstruction of the liuer. *Galen.*

When there is a feuer with the Iaundise, *Atriplex* is verie good, because it openeth: *Mesue.*

The seede of *Orache* giuen the weight of a drachme with *fero lactis*, is also good. *Nonus.*

Mouse eare *Auricula muris*, mouse eare: the kindes of these *are piloselle maior*, and *minor*: euery kinde of them taken morning and euening fasting boyled in wine, helpeth those that are troubled with the Iaundise. *Adam. Lonicerus.*

The decoction of *Pilocella* cureth the Iaundise. *Nich. Piso.*

The water of the decoction of *Piloselle* being drunke, or the wine thereof doth presently helpe them which haue the Iaundise. *Petrus Hispan.*

Di-

Diuers doe commende *Piloſella* againſt the Iaundiſe, becauſe it doth ſtrengthen the liuer. *Mathiolus.*

B

Barberries : the middle rine of the barberrie tree the quantitie of an Acorne beeing bound in a cloth and boyled in water, let the ſicke drinke thereof in the morning and euening, or mix that liquor with wine, it cureth the Iaundiſe. *Hier. Brunſwick. Nich. Spindlerus.* *Barberry.*

Beta, the beete: whoſe iuice beeing taken vp into the noſtrels purgeth the yellow colour that reſteth about the face and eyes. *Aetius.* *Beets.*

Betonica, Betonye releeueth them that be affected with the Iaundiſe. *Dioſcorides.* *Betony.*

The powder of Betonye giuen with wine the weight of a drachme, helpeth verie much thoſe that bee troubled with the Iaundiſe. *Adamus Lonicerus.*

Betula, or birche, the ſweete iuice of the birch tree gathered in the ſpring, and beeing drunke, is reported to be verie auailable againſt the yellow Iaundiſe. *Adam. Lonicerus.* *Birch.*

Bos, the oxe : the ſtone which is ingendered in the gall of the oxe ſome times the bignes of an egge and of a ſaffron colour, and verie eaſie to bee broken, is giuen in pouder to be drunke in wine for the Iaundiſe. *Mathiolus.* *Oxe.*

Braſſica,

Brassica, Coleworts: the iuice thereof is giuen with great profit against the Iaundise: to those that are feuorous it is giuen by itselfe, but to those that want a feuer it is giuen the quantitie of a spoonefull with wine. *Aetius.*

The iuice of the Colwort with wine, cureth the Iaundise. *Mesue.* it is also giuen against the Iaundise in red wine for forty dayes together: *Ant. Fumanellus.* And *Mizaldus* saith with white wine; which I think better: *Bupthalmus*, or oxe eye called by Apothecaries *cotula fœtida*, restoreth the naturall colour to them that haue the Iaundise: *Dioscorides.* The decoction of the flowers drunke for some daies together cureth them that haue the Iaundise. *Adam Lonitzer.*

C

pennyroyal. *Calamintha*: wilde pennyryole the decoction therof being drunke cureth the yellow Iaundise: *Dioscorides.*

Calaminte through his inciding and abstersiue faculty, is good against the Iaundise. *Galenus.*

Calamint cureth those that haue the Iaundise, clensing and purging the oppilations of the liuer.

Dogs dung. *Canis.* or the dung of a white dogge the quantity of two ounces, with the fourth part of hony giuen to drinke for three daies together, cureth the Iaundise: *Galenus.* Dogs dung, only fed with bones, dry and beaten to pouder and giuen to drinke, cureth the Iaundise: *Valescus.* A white dogs turd, feeding vpon bones, dryed and powdered, taken in drinke,

In

is good against the Iaundise. *Auicenna. Marcus Gatinaria. Nich. Piso.*

Centaurium, the lesser Centaurie, boyled in water to the thirds, and then drinke a good draught thereof, and it shall cure the Iaundise. *Apulens Platonicus.* *Centaury.*

Cepa, the Onyon: Take a great white onyon, make him hollow, and fill the hollownesse with as much Triacle as an acorne or chesnut, and two or three drachms of Saffron, wrap it in a sheete of Browne paper moistened, and let it roste vnder the cinders, and being rosted stampe it and straine it and take of the iuice thereof, and let the sicke take some thereof fasting in the morning, as hotte as may bee, and couer his body warme that he may sweate, and this medicine shall cure the Iaundise. *Ioan. Iacobus Weckerus.* *Onions.*

Cerasia: The leaues of the cherrie tree, a handfull of them boyled in a sufficient quantity of milke, or rather wheye, and let the sicke drinke a good draught of the strayning, twise euerie daie, in the morning, and at entrance into bed. *Hierom. Brunswick.* for it cureth the the Iaundise by expelling it by the belly, *Nich. Spindlerus.* *Cherrie tree*

Chamedrios, or Southernwood, the decoction thereof cureth the Iaundise. *Mesue.* The seed thereof drunke is good for the same. *Mathiolus.* *Southernwood.*

Camomel being drunke purgeth the cause of the Iaundise. *Dioscorides. Camomel*, boyled in water and drunke, driueth away the Iaundise. *Galenus.* cureth those that haue the Iaundise. *Pet. Bayrus.* *Camomel.*

The decoction of *Camomel* with the toppes of wormwood, liquirish, Fenel, persly, *Asparagus* *A medicine for the* with *Iaundise.*

with the foure cold seeds, the wine of granots with Iuiubes and Sebesten and endiue water sweetned with sugar, halfe a measure taken in the Morning, the stomach fasting, cureth the Iaundise. *Ioan. De Vigo.*

D

Ciccory. *Dens leonis*, white Succorie euerie kinde thereof, the iuice thereof being taken, if the sicke drinke thereof the quantitie of foure *cyaths* or draughts, cureth the Iaundise. *Galenus.* The iuice of *Cichorie* & endiue, is profitably giuen to those that haue the Iaundise, and to those which haue a feuer therwith, by it self, and to those that haue no feuer, with wine. *Aetius.*

E

Rocat. *Eruca*, or *Rocate*: wilde *rocate* cureth the yellow Iaundise. *Adam. Lonicerus.*

Eyebright. *Euphrasia*, Eybright: the decoctiō therof with wine is good against the Iaundise. *Hieronimus Tragus* witnesseth that he vsed it himselfe. The herbe boyled in wine and drunke morning and euening, without doubt cureth the Iaundise. *Nichol. Spindlerus.*

F

Filipendula *Filipendula*, called in shoppes *Saxifraga rubea*, drunke with wine cureth the yellow Iaundise. *Adamus Lonicerus.*

The

The weight of a drachme of the root drunk with *aqua mulsa* cureth the Iaundise. *Nicholaus Spindletus.*

Ferrum, Iron : The Iaundise is verie happily cured with wine wherein gads of steele or yron being made red hot is quenched, and the wine giuen for to drinke. *Gesnerus.* *Iron.*

Fœniculum, Fenell : The seed of fenel & the root drunke, driueth a waie the Iaundise : *Dioscorides.* *Fenel.*

The roote thereof drunke in some decoction is good for the same. *Galenus. Paulus.*

Fraxinus, the Ash, the distilled water of the Ash rinde beeing drunke, is a most effectuall remedy against the Iaundise. *Ad. Lonicerus.* *Ashe.*

Fumaria, Fumaterræ : the decoction thereof and of fenel openeth the obstruction of the liuer and cureth the Iaundise, purging it by vrin. *Adam. Lonicerus.* The rootes of the same herbe boyled in wine is giuen for the same purpose. *Gualt. Bruel.* Of the iuce of *Fumaterræ* and sugar, is made a sirrup, which cureth both kinds of Iaundise. *Adolphus Occo.* *Fumaterræ.*

G.

Gallina, the Henne, the inward skinne of the stomach of hens being well washed with wine, dryed and poudered, and a drachme of the same pouder being cast vpon a toste of bread dipped in wine and so giuen to him that is sicke, fasting, and in the euening when he entreth into bed, cureth the Iaundise. *Hieronimus. Brunswic.* *A Henne.*

Couchgrasse *Gramen*, grasse or vulgarlie called Cooche: the water of the decoction of the root is giuen with great profit to them that haue the Iaundise. *Rondoletius.* We vse the *gramen* roots with good succesſe in opening decoctions against the Iaundise.

H

Hyssop. *Hyssopus*, Hissop, the leaues drunke with wine, doth cure the Iaundise: *Petrus Bayrus.*

Saint Iohns worte. *Hypericon*: Saint *Iohns* wort boyled in water to the third part, or poudered & searced, and a drachm thereof giuen with some sweete wine, cureth the Iaundise. *Aetius. Ant. Donatus.*

The decoction of *hypericon*, is giuen against the Iaundise. *Donatus. Nonus.* Saint *Iohns* worte, and maiden haire boyled in water is giuen to drinke against the Iaundise. *Galenus.*

I

Flowerdeluce. *Iris*, the waterflower deluce, the roores whereof being boyled and drunk is giuen with great profit to them that haue the Iaundise. *Mathiolus.*

Iuncus Odoratus, the sweet rushgrasse, a bath made thereof is vsed against the Iaundise. *Galenus.*

L

Lettice. *Lactuca*, lettice: two drachms of the iuice of lettice is drunke euerie daie against the Iaundise. *Symphor.*

phor. Campegius. Mesue. Against that disease the dissolued water of the same being drunke, is verie good. The same Authors.

The decoction of lettice, of wilde lettice, is available against the Iaundise, if it be giuen with earth wormes prepared and dried. *Valescus.*

Lauendula, Lauender, the flowers boiled in wine and drunke hot for some daies fasting, drieth away the Iaundise. *Adam. Lonicerus. Nichol. Spindlerus.* *Lauender.*

The decoction of Lauender, with the flowers prepared, is profitably giuen against the Iaundise, that commeth through the stopping of the liuer; especially if horehounde, Cinamon, and the roots of fenell, and *Asparagus* bee added. *Mathiolus.*

M

Marrubium, Horehound: the iuice thereof taken vp into the nostrils, purgeth the Iaundise. *Dioscorides.* and *Galenus.* The iuice of horehound drawne into the nostrils, purgeth the Iaundise: or the same iuice dryed and mixed with honie and put into the nostrils, doth cure the same. *Pet. Bayrus.* The decoction of horehound cureth all kinds of Iaundise, if the decoction be made with white pure wine, and giue foure ounces of the straining with sugar in the morning. *Marcus Gatinaria.* *Horehound.*

Millipeda, the loop, or the worme with many feet drunke in wine, cureth the Iaundise. *Dioscorides, Paulus.* Vnder vessels of water there are found loops which being brused and drunke with *mulsa*, cureth *Loops.*

the Iaundise. *Galenus.* Those *millepedæ* drunke in wine, cureth those that are sicke of the Iaundise. *Adam. Lonicerus.* I (saith the Auth or) haue bruised those loops lightly, & bound them in a thinne peece of linnen, adding thereto wine, or the decoction of horehound, and being pressed, I giue thereof to the sicke in the morning, as he lieth in his bedde, and this I doe for some daies together; and for the taste sake, I adde a little cinamon and sugar, and this saith the Author is our experiment.

N

Watercresses.

Nasturtium, Water resses: The iuice of watercresses drawne vp into the nostrels, taketh away the colour of the Iaundise. *Mesue.* The seede of garden cresses, and radish, of either of them a drachme giuen in wine, is vsed for a secret against the Iaundise.

O

Sheeps dung.

Ouillum stercus, sheeps dung taken with an ounce or an ounce and a halfe of persly, in broath, cureth the Iaundise. *Adamus Lonicerus.*

P

Pastinaca Erratica, or wild persnep, boyled in wine to the thirds, cureth the Iaundise. *Paulus.*

Pentaphillon, fiue leaued grasse, three draughts of

of the iuice thereof for some daies together doth verie quickly cure the Iaundise. *Dioscorides.* The iuce of the roote of fiue leaued grasse, is effectuall against the Iaundise. *Mesue.* The iuice of the leaues of fiue leaued grasse, drunke with wine, cureth the Iaundise. *Petrus Bayrus.*

Pimpinella, Pimpernel condite, doth helpe those that haue the yellow Iaundise. *Anton. Fumanel.* *Pimpernel.*

Porrum, Leekes, cureth the Iaundise. *Vitalis de Furno.* *Leekes.*

Pulegium, Pennyroyall, the decoction therof doth cure the Iaundise. *Mathiolus.* Wine of pennyriol is good for them that haue the Iaundise. *Dioscorides.* *Pennyriol.*

Q

Quercus, the Oake: A medicine of the burning coles of the oake, cureth the Iaundise. *Oake.*

R

Raphanus, the Radish: one part of the iuice of the radish roote, with two parts of sweete wine mixed together, or one *Ciath* of wine, with one *Ciath* of the iuice mixed together, is good for the Iaundise. *Aetius. Fuchsius.* The decoction of radish leaues, is profitable against the obstruction of the liuer, and therfore the Iaundise. *Ant. Mizaldus.* The distilled water of the leaues of radish, being drunke is good against the Iaundise. *Marc. Gatinarius.* We saith the Author in diuers that are sick of the Iaundise do mix *Radish.*

the

the iuice of radish with white wine or *aqua mulsa*, or it hath been tried by it selfe with great profit giuing it for some daies together.

Roses. *Rosa*, the rose: the iuice of redde roses and cheefly of white roses, mixed with whey or made into a kinde of sirup with sugar, is good against the Iaundise. *Fernel.* water wherein fresh roses be macerated, or a draught of the iuice thereof doth cure the Iaundise. *Antonius Mizaldus. Ioan. Huerinus.*

Rosemarie. *Rosmarinus*, rosmarie: The seede of rosmarie giuen with wine and pepper, cureth the Iaundise. *Dioscorides.*

The decoction of rosmarie being drunke cureth the Iaundise. *Galenus.*

Rosmarie boyled in water to the thirds, or a drachme thereof giuen with sweete wine to drinke cureth them that haue the Iaundise. *Aetius. Anton. Donatus.*

The Seede of Rosmarie giuen with wine and pepper, and so drunke, bringeth great help to them that haue the Iaundise. *Anton. Mizaldus.*

S

Sauin. *Sabina*, Sauin, drunke with hony and wine cureth the Iaundise. *Galenus. Adam. Lonicerus.*

Elder. *Sambucus*, the eldern, the oyle thereof is good for him that hath the Iaundise. *Adolphus Occo.*

Sage. *Saluia*, Sage, the decoction thereof cureth those that haue the Iaundise. *Q. Apollinarius.*

Sauory *Serpillum*: Sauorie, or wilde Thime being boyled in water, or in sweete wine, and the decoction thereof

thereof giuen to drinke, or a drachme of the ponder giuen in wine to them that haue the Iaundise cureth them. *Aetius.*

T

Tamarinds, the decoction of tamarinds is giuen to them that haue the Iaundise. *Mathiolus.* It cureth them that haue the Iaundise. *Adam. Lonicerus.* *Tamarinds*

Tormentilla: the iuice of the greene roote, and the iuice of the leaues drunke with wine cureth the Iaundise in a short time. *Adam. Lonicerus.* *Tormentil.*

V

Valeriana, Valerian: the wine of the decoction of valerian, drunke in the morning, remoueth the obstruction of the liuer and splene, and thereby driueth away the Iaundise. *Weckerus.* *Valerian.*

Vermes, Earth-wormes dried giuen for three daies in new wine, purgeth the Iaundise by vrin. *Fuchsius.* Earth-wormes dryed and taken with white wine, cureth the Iaundise. *Nich. Piso.* Earth-wormes dried remoue the yellow Iaundise. *Auicenna.* *Earth-wormes.*

Wormes dryed in an ouen and poudered, and taken with white wine and Sugar, cureth the Iaundise. *Thomas Erastus.*

Vrina, vrin: If a man that hath the Iaundise doth drinke his owne vrin for some daies together, being fasting, it helpeth verie much the Iaundise. *Hermes. Auson. Mizaldus.* It is approued to be very auaile- *Vrin.*

able

able in the Iaundise to giue euerie morning, fasting, this potion following: Take the vrin of a boy that is sound, and not polluted, fiue ounces, white sugar, halfe an ounce, mix it and giue it to drinke, which must be continued for tenne daies together in the Iaundise. *Benedict. Victor Fauentinus.* Take the vrin of the patient, with a radish root bruised and strained, and giue thereof to drinke Euening & morning, *Hieron. Reusnerus.*

FINIS.

A Catalogue of ſimple Engliſh *Medicines, eaſie to be prepared,* againſt the *Dropſie.*

Abſinthium, Wormwood: an excellent medicine againſt the Dropſie, which wee call *aquaintercus*, and is to bee prepared after this manner: take the leaues of wormwood newe, let it be ſea wormwood, or common, the quantitie of a pounde, ſugar three pounds: beat it in a ſtone morter, and the ſugar being well powdered, mixe them, and worke all well together in the morter, vntill it be all one bodie, then reſerue it to your vſe, halfe an ounce thereof being taken three houres before ſupper. *Mathiolus.* Wormwood cureth the dropſie. *Meſue.* *Wormwood.*

Sea wormwood is a ſingular remedie in the weakneſſe of the liuer, ſo that by the onely vſe thereof it doth ſometimes cure the Dropſie. *Iacobus Silvius.* If one ounce of the iuice of wormwood with ſugar be drunk for ten daies together it doth deliuer a man from the dropſie. *Gualt. Riffius.*

Allium

Allium, Garlike the vſe thereof is profitable againſt the dropſie, when it proceedeth of a colde cauſe, becauſe it doth drawe drie, and conſumeth the moiſture betweene the skinne, *Vitalis de Furno*.

The vſe of garlik, if it bee familiar to men of poore eſtate that haue the dropſie, it cureth them. *Wierus*. Garlike with the leſſer centaurie boyled in wine and giuen to drinke, is good againſt the dropſie. *Quint. Apollinarius*.

Alumbe. *Alumen*, Alum liquid giuen the quantitie of a beane, being diſſolued in water and ſtrained, giue thereof to drinke againſt the dropſie. *Aetius*.

Anagallis, Pimpernel, boyled in wine helpeth them that haue the dropſie. *Adam. Lonicerus*.

Pimpernil. The iuice of yellow pimpernil taken by it ſelfe or in wine, is giuen for the dropſie. *Anton. Donatus ab Alto mari*.

Smallage. *Apium*, Smallage: The rootes of ſmallage boyled in wine with the rootes of perſly, and the liquor ſtrained, it is giuen to drinke to them that be *hydropical*, becauſe it procureth vrin.

Columbine. *Aquilega*, Columbine, the roote boyled in wine and drunke, doth profit them that haue the Dropſie.

Mother-wort. *Artemeſia*, Motherwort. A certaine man gaue the diſtilled water to drinke, to them which haue the dropſie, and the quantitie is two ounces for a time for fortie daies together.

Aſarabacca. *Aſarum*: *Aſarabacca*, is good againſt the dropſie. *Dioſcorides*. So is the wine of *Aſarum*. *Idem*. *Aſarum* put in Muſt or newe wine, or boyled with the ſame, cureth the dropſie. *Pet. Bayrus*. *Aſarum* purgeth the dropſie *Aſcites* by vrin. *Anton Fumanellus*.

lus. The decoction of *Asarum* drunke, doth only profit, especially if there be a little Cinamon ioyned therewith. *Leonh. Iacchinus.*

Asclepias, Vincitoxicũ of som, but called truly swallow worte: the decoction of this plant by it selfe cureth the dropsie: or else take halfe a pound of the roots thereof, and let it be marerated in white wine for a night, then boyle them to the thirds, and giue of the strayning thereof in the morning fasting, and there will follow sweats by the soles of the feete, whereby the dropsie will auoide, as experience declareth. *Mathiolus, Adam. Lonicerus, Alexander Petronius.* *Swallow-wort.*

Asphodil, Daffodil, the roote thereof drunke in wine helpeth the dropsie. *Mathiolus.* *Daffodil.*

B

Betonica, Betony, the leaues and flowers thereof boyled in *aqua mulsa,* and giuen hot to drinke for some daies together, doth helpe those that haue the dropsie, wonderfully. *Adam. Lonicerus.* *Betony.*

Brassica marina, or *Soldamella,* the decoction thereof with Rhubarbe being drunke, it auoideth the water of those that haue the dropsie, so doth the pouder thereof with Rhubarbe and cubebs often giuen. *Mathiolus.* *Soldanel.*

Bryonia Syluestris, Wilde *Bryony*: the roots thereof are verie profitable in the dropsie giuen mixed with sea water and wine: and when they drinke it, let them drinke two measures at a time. *Dioscorides.* *Bryony.*

The

The roote of *Bryony* is some times cut in small peces, and infused in wine, whereof the patient doth receiue a draught in the morning, to which is some times added a little cinamon and maces, that it may do the lesse harme. *Io. Wierus.*

C

Centaurie. *Centaurium*, Centaurie, the lesse: the decoction therof is vsed against the dropsie, some giue halfe a drachme thereof in pouder, adding thereto anise seedes, and caraway seeds, of either of them halfe a drachme with wine. *Arnoldus de Villanoua.* The roote of the greater centaurie, is giuen for the dropsie macerated in wine, as also drunke in powder. *Mathiolus.*

Onions. *Cepaa*, the Onion: the iuice of the onion, with the iuice of fenel, is giuen with great profit, in the beginning of the dropsie. *Anton. Mizaldus.*

The Iuice of onyons distilled with triacle adding thereunto a little saffron, it cureth the dropsie if there be giuen euerie morning daily, the quantitie of two drachmes for a time. *Nich. Richii.*

Dodder. *Cuscuta*, Dodder, a handfull thereof boyled in wine, is good against the dropsie. *Adamus Lonicerus.*

D

Carret. *Daucus*, the Carret: the seede is good against the dropsie because it purgeth the watrish humor by v-

rin

rin if one ounce thereof bee boyled in halfe a pint of Rhenish wine, to the consumption of the third part for three *doses*, and this is an experiment.

E

Ebulus, Walworte, it driueth forth by the belly, water, of those that haue the dropsie, and somtimes it worketh by vomit: the iuice thereof is drawne forth either from the roote or from the middle rine being bruſed, pouring thereon *aqua hordei*, or the decoction of reasons, with a little cinamon, or nutmeg, with sugar, the dose is one ounce. *Fernelius.* *Walworte.*

Eringium, *Eringus*, the decoction of the rootes helpeth the dropsie. *Mathiolus.* *Eringus.*

Eupatorium: the decoction, or iuice of the common liuerwort is profitably giuen for the dropsie. *Mathiolus.* *Liuerwort.*

F

Fabæ, Beanes: of the burnt stalkes of beanes, there is made *Alixiuium*, or lye, either with white wine or Rhenish wine, the vse whereof is against the dropsie, and there is giuen inward the quantity of three ounces for a time. *Ioannes Huerinus.* *Beanes.*

Ferrum, Iron: The water of yron is giuen for the dropsie, especially if there be hardnes of the liuer and spleene, or daylie obstructions, or when the dropsie followeth the laundise, and it must bee *Iron.*

pre-

prepared after this manner: extinguish yron in water, so long as it shall leaue behinde it a certaine taste of the yron and a sharpnes thereof; as for example, take common water twelue pints, then quench yron glowing hotte in it, and let it be quenched so long till there remaine but foure pints of this water, mix with wine or other fit waters to drinke. *Alexander Petronius.*

Ferne. *Filix*, Ferne, the decoction of the roote, or the iuice thereof is an excellent remedie against the dropsie. *Iulius Cæsar Arantius.* But beware of the vse thereof in women, because as *Dioscorides* witnesseth it inducteth barrennesse and sterilitie.

G

Broome. *Genista*, Broome, doth verie much euacuate water, in them that haue the dropsie, which is done by *A lixiuium* made in this manner: take one part of Broome ashes, wine three parts, and adde thereunto Nutmeg and Cinamon, both for taste and also for the stomach, giue three ounces for a time. *Iean. Huerinus*

H

Elicampane *Helenium, enula campane*, the rootes being brused and the iuice expressed, and mixed with hony and so taken for eleuen daies the Moone decreasing: the quantitie to be taken, is the quantitie of a Chesnut, morning. *Waltherus Riffus.*

Hypericon, Saint *Iohns* worte, one drachme of the seeds

seeds in wine, is profitably giuen for the dropsie. *Anton. Donatus ab Alto mari.* Saint Iohns worte with garlicke boyled in wine, and the wine drunk, it purgeth water by vrin exceedingly; this is an experiment.

I

Iuniperus, Iuniper: Three handfuls of Iuniper berries, boyled in pure wine to the halfe, let it bee strained, and giue thereof sixe ounces hotte, and it prouoketh sweat, and this must bee continued for some daies together. *Martinus Rulandus.* *Iuniperus.*

Alixiuium framed of the ashes of Iuniper, and wine, and so drawne through an Ipocrasse bagge, and and so often infused, and so drawne. *Ioan. Wierus.* A lye made of Iuniper ashes, and white wine, the quantitie of foure or fiue ounces, doth exceedingly purge by vrin, so that many *hydropicall* bodies, haue beene cured by this onely remedie. *Mathiolus.*

L

Laurus, the Baye: wee vse bay berries with hony, in the forme of a *Cataplasme*, to the swollen testicles. *Baye.*

Lumbrici terrestres, Earth-wormes: it is giuen with profit, boyled in broath, or some other conuenient liquor, against the dropsie, *Anasarca. Gasparus Hoffmannus.* *Earth-wormes.*

M

Maiorana, *Marioram*, boyled in wine and drunk in the beginning of the dropsie, cureth it. *Nichol. Spirdlerus.* *Marioram.*

Marrubium, Horehounde, the decoction thereof with wine, is marueilous against the Dropsie. *Mathiolus.*

P

Paracentesis: is the last remedie in the dropsie, and is not to be vsed without vrgent necessitie; but the belly being once well, and orderly opened, it worketh great effect, for the water is thereby euacuated, which cannot otherwise bee carried from that region, neither is that *Apertion* so daungerous, if it bee rightly done. For we often see, some that are wounded in the belly to recouer, so that the small guttes be not wounded; besides, it is profitable to them to whom an eruption happeneth by chance through the nauell, for thereby the water is auoided, and they are cured. But neuertheless, this kinde of cure is not to bee assaied in those whose facultie of the liuer is dead, and that cannot ingender good blood: or in those that haue a Schirrhus of the liuer or splene confirmed, or in those that haue this disease bred from an vlcer of the lungs: for experience doth teach vs, that all those doe die with this remedie, neither must this remedie be tried, in verie olde or weake men. But indeede all the time of the cure, we must studie to strengthen the liuer and bowels, as much as may bee. *Ioh. Wierus.*

Opening of the belly.

This cure which we call *paracentesis*, is not fit for any kindes of the dropsies, but that which wee call *Ascites. Paulus. Hippocrates* doth commend *paracentesis* in the dropsie. *Galenus.*

And all other Physitians, when they haue tryed other remedies without profit, so that the sicke bee

young

young and strong and other things thereto agreeing. Neuertheles, the water must not be auoyded all together, but by little and little for some dayes together, by degrees, according to the Aphorism of *Hippoc.* In which he counselleth to auoyd all speedie euacuation. And how the incision must be made, *Paulus*, and *Aetius*, and many others do teach vs.

Q

Quercus, the Oake: the tender leaues or rather buds of the Oake are infused by some in wine, & of this wine we must giue for some dayes together to those that haue the Dropsie. This is an experiment. A bath made of the leaues of the Oake in the fall of the leafe, or in Autumn, doth cure the dropsie. *Oake.*

A water distilled of the buddes or tender leaues of the Oake and drunk, doth help the dropsie. *Ioh. Hurnius.*

R

Raphanus, the Radish: The vse of the Radish is commended in the dropsie, because it hath power to purge by vrine. *Radish.*

Ricinus, or *Palma Christi*, purgeth the water in the dropsie by vomit and stoole. There is giuen fiue graines, or at the most eight, in the decoction of Fenell and Raisins, adding a little Suger and Cinamon. Also the graines whole in Suger melted, and wrapt in Hony, and so swallowed, gently purgeth water with little or no offence of the stomack. *Fernelius.* *Palma Christi.*

Rosa pallidæ, whiteroses, or damask, the iuice therof doth *White-roses.*

doth euacuate yellow water in the dropsie. *Fernelius.* But because they prouoke the *menstrues*, we must take heed how we giue it to women with childe. *Io. Hernius.*

Rue. *Ruta*, Rue: the decoction thereof taken for many daies together, is reported to cure the dropsie, *Timpanites. Anton. Fumanellus.*

S

Elder. *Sambucus*, the Elder: the iuice of the roote of the elder, being drunke in wine the weight of two ounces, driueth out water. *Paulus.* The roote of the elder boyled in wine, and giuen in meate, helpeth those that haue the dropsie.

The common sort are wont to prepare this following decoction against the dropsie: They take two handfulls of the inward rinde of the elder tree with a pint and a halfe of Rhenish wine, and they suffer it to boyle to a pinte, then they aromatise the straining with a drachme of cinamon, and giue it to drinke.

T

Tormentill. *Tormentilla*: a water distilled of the herbe and rootes of Tormentil, it cureth the dropsie, if it bee continued and drunke for nine daies together. *Gesnerus.* For it doth mightily procure vrin.

Pa-

V

Valeriana, Valerian. A certaine man boyleth the roots in wine against the dropsie, and doth giue the decoction to drinke: this is an experiment. *Valerian.*

Vitriolum, Vitriol: Some there are that do giue certaine drops of the oyle of Vitriol, to those that haue the dropsie, and is giuen in a draught or *eyash* of wine, and is a great secret. *Ioan. Wierus.* *Vitrol.*

Vrtica, the Nettle, the seede thereof clensed and mixed with hony is giuen against the dropsie, *Asclepius.* *A Nettle.*

FINIS.

A Catalogue of Englisth Medicines, against the stone of the kidnies, and bladder; written alphabetically for the ease of those that shall haue occasion to vse them.

Sothernwood.

Brotanum, Sothernwood: the seed thereof doth breake the stone, if it be giuen with pepper and white wine. The decoction of Sothernwood made with Smallage, and sugar, and so drunke, breaketh and expelleth the stone of the kidneis, and bladder. *Q. Apollinaris, in libello German.*

Maidenhaire.

Adiantes, Maiden-haire: the decoction thereof doth breake the stones. *Dioscorides*, and *Mesue.* All maiden-haire doth verie much purge the reynes, so that it is supposed to diminish the stone. *Fernelius.* It doth diminish the stone both of the kidnie, and of the bladder, if it be drunke. *Paulus.* The decoction breaketh the stone, and being once broken, with often vse it doth wonderfully expell it. *Anton. Fumanellus.*

Ee-

B

Betony breaketh the Stone in the reines. *Mathiolus.* Betony with *Mulſa* and Pepper giuen to drink, ſendeth foorth the ſtone of the kidnies and bladder. *P. Hiſpanus.* One handfull of Betony, with three meaſures of water boiled to the thirds, or Betony water diſtilled, breaketh the grauell and ſtone. *Georgius Pictorius.* *Betony.*

C

Carduus benedictus, the leaues thereof being boiled in wine, and drunk hot, breaketh the ſtone. *Adam. Lonicerus.* Baths and inceſsions to ſweat in, framed of *Carduus benedictus*, are profitable againſt the Stone. *Idem. Carduus benedictus* breaketh the ſtone. *Fuchſius.* The rootes of your vulgar *Carduus benedictus* being new taken out of the ground, or dry, being boyled in pure White-wine, are giuen to them that haue the ſtone: but wee muſt giue a good draught at a time. *Aetius.* *Carduus.*

Cepa, the Onion; The diſtilled water of the white onion breaketh the Stone. *Marianus Sanctus.* When the ſtone cauſeth great paine and intollerable, take two or three Onions, and let them be cut very ſmal, and make them very hot vpon a tileſtone, then ſprinkle them with white wine, and let it be applied plaſter-wiſe vpon the reines, or vpon the *perineon. Geſnerus.* *Onion.*

Citrium, the Oringe; being cut into ſmal peeces or parts, let it be boiled in a hens belly, the bowels take out, let the patient drinke of the broth thereof for twelue *Oringe.*

twelue daies in the morning, after the vse of turpentine in the stone of the reines. *Nich. Piso.* The oyle of the graines of the *citron*, drunke or anointed, driueth out the stone of the kidneis, and bladder: *Adolphus Occo.*

D

Carret. *Daucus*, the yellow Carret, first the seede and after the roote, doth vehementl y expell vrin, and exclude the stone. *Fernelius.* The carret root, and the seede, howsoeuer taken, cureth the stone of the kidneis, the same vertue hath the distilled water. *Adam. Lonicerus.*

E

Walwort. *Ebulus*, Walworte: the leaues thereof stamped driueth out the stone. *Plinius.* The same herbe boyled in water for a bath, after the boyling of the herb, put the herbs into a bagge, and so apply them hot to the bottom of the belly, for the stone of the bladder; and vpon the reines, for the stone of the kidneis *Hieronimus Braunsweig. in libello germanico.*

F

Fenel. *Fœniculi semina*, Fenel seeds, decocted and boyled in wine, cureth the stone. *Adam. Lonicerus.* The roote and seed of fenel, doth breake the stone. *Galenus.* Wilde fenel called *hyppomarathrum*, breaketh the

the stone of the bladder.

Fraga, Strawberries, being verie ripe, put them into a glasse of hotte water for 40. houres space, then straine them, and againe put in fresh strawberries into the same hot water, and so leaue it verie well couered and stopt, that no breath goe forth the first strawberries, after a strong expression through a linnen cloath, keep the liquor by it selfe: when any man will vse it, he must take three or foure spoonefuls, in a month, taking a spoonefull in the morning, adding thereto a little pouder of sugar-candie: this is a most gratefull and acceptable medicine, and an effectuall remedie against the stone, which some that haue beene tormented therewith, aboue more then twentie yeeres, hath commended aboue all other remedies, but the patient must bee carefull of his diet, that hee auoide such meate as may ingender grosse and viscous humors. The Author heereof is *Gesnerus*. *Strawberries.*

The distilled water of ripe strawberries drunke, it verie good against the stone. *Petrus Pena.*

G

Genista, Broome: the seede of broome doth cheefely diminish the stones of the kidneis & bladder. *Fernelius.* *Broom seed.*

The seede of broome doth mundifie and cleanse the reines, and doth not suffer any thing that may be conuerted to the stone, to rest there: it breaketh the stone of the reines, and bladder, the *Dose* is two or three drachmes with *mel rosarum* with roses and Ma-

Mastich, becauſe it hurteth the ſtomack. *Pet. Bayrus.*

Graſſe-roots.

Graminis radices, being boiled in drinke, doth diminiſh the ſtony excrements of the bladder. *Dioſcor.*

Take the roots of *Gramen* three ounces; make a decoction with *Aqua Mulſa*, *deſpumated* to one pint, and let it be *aromatized* with Cinamon, or the like. *Io. Huernius.*

H

Goates-bloud.

Hircinus ſanguis, Goates bloud of a young Goate ſtrangled, about the time that grapes grow ripe, excludeth the Stone. We muſt receiue the middlemoſt bloud, and caſt away the firſt and the laſt: wee muſt receiue it in an earthen veſſell glazed and ſet in the ſunne, beeing ſtopped with a peece of linen, that by the heat of the ſun the vertue may not vaniſh away. Let it be dried and faithfully reſerued for your vſe. And when you wil vſe it, take halfe a drachme of the pouder, with ſome White-wine or Malmſey. *Hollerius ex Aetio.* You ſhall obſerue that the bloud will be more effectuall if the Goat be nouriſhed before with *Diureticks*. *Ant. Valetius.*

Hyſſop.

Hyſſopus, Hyſſop 3 to ſtirre vp the ſtone of the kidnies is a very eaſie and familiar remedy; which may appeare by the ſyrup of Hyſſop, with a double or 3d part of *Parietarie* water: with which remedy, giuen in the winter faſting for tenne or twelue daies together, it tendeth forth ſtones and ſand from the bodies of many men. *Anto. Mizaldus.*

Impera-

I

Imperatoria, Pellitory, The roote, seed & leaues boiled in wine, auoideth the stone of the kidnies & bladder. *Adam Lonicerus.* *Pellitory of Spaine.*

Iuniper berries scowreth and clenseth the kidnies from Sand and slime. *Fernelius.* *Iuniper.*

The Duke of *Witenberg*, taught Doctor *Luther* a present remedy against the stone, viz. That he shold take an earthen pot glased, and fill it halfe full with fresh Iuniper berries, which shall be afterwards filled vp with wine and water, wherein shall be boyled the Iuniper berries to the cõsumption of the third part, & of this potion let him take a draught or two, then shall he feele ease, and after feele the stone to auoid. *Io. Manlius.*

L

Ligusticum, Louage, in baths and incessions helpeth the Stone. *Adam. Lonicerus.* The wine boiled in wine, driueth out the stone. *Idem.* *Louage.*

Limonum succus, the iuyce of Limons is very much commended against the stone. *Hollerius.* The distilled water of Limons, or two ounces of the iuyce, with three ounces of the decoction of Radish, drieth out the stone. *Anto. Fumanellus.* Take an ounce of the vnripe iuyce thereof, with three ounces of Malmsy, mix them, and giue all to the patient. *B. Victor Faventinus.* *Limons.*

M

Marrubium, Horehound; One gaue the iuyce therof with good succes in the suppression of the vrin: or the pouder may be giuen in white-wine. *Horehound.*

Mel,

Hony. *Mel.* Hony, is good for those that haue the stone, and it is taken to hinder the increase. *Simeon Sethi.* And to stop the increase of the stone, take 2. pintes of fresh hony, and one pounde of *Venice* turpentine, let it be distilled, and take the water thereof, and drinke thereof an ounce for a time: this is an experiment.

N

Filberds. *Nuces*, Nuts: filberd nuts, with their inward rindes, or membranes, eaten daily at the beginning of dinner and supper, doe remoue the matter of the stone from the kidneis: but it is doubtfull by what propertie they worke, whether it be found in its drienesse, or in the inward skinne, but some doe affirme it to be in the oylie part. *Amatus Lusitanus.* *Auicen* doth number those filberds amongst the medicines, that doe take away the matter of the stone: and some doe commend the shels of filberds against the stone. *Hollerius.* A medicine to bee prepared, approued against the stone in children; Take seuen filberds new and greene, beat them with their outward rindes, and take a handfull of leekes vnwashed, & draw the iuice from them both, & straine them, and mix them both together, and giue to the childe seuen daies together, and when the childe goeth to sleepe, anoint his yarde, and testicles, and the whole *perinæum* with oyle of Been hotte, or with old oyle. *Petrus Bayrus.*

Quo-

O

Ouorum Cortices, Eggeshels, from whence chickins haue beene hatched, being beaten to pouder, take two drachms with the iuice of parietarie, and it driueth forth the stone. *Anton. Fumanellus.* *Egge-shels.*

P

Pæonia, the Pionyes, are good against the stone of the kidneis: and if there bee stopping of vrin, through the greatnesse of the stones, the herb drunk with *muisa*, is an excellent remedie. The root thereof is giuen the quantitie of two or three scruples. *Alexander Trallianus.* The graines thereof drunke, breake the stone in children. *Dioscorides.* *Piony.*

Pimpinella, Pimpernil condite, helpeth them that haue the stone: the root thereof is good against the stone of the kidneis. *Mathiolus.* *Pimpernil.*

R

Raphanus, the Radish, helpeth those that haue the *Nephretic* passion through the stone, especially if a man boyle the outward part thereof with white wine and water, or bruised and strained, and so drunk in the morning fasting, and so continued for certaine daies together. *Anton. Mizaldus.* *Radish.*

There is also *Acetum Raphanatum* to bee framed against

againſt the Stone, to conſume them of the kidnies, and deturbe them in generall, and is made after this manner following. Take Radiſh roots dried and brought into powder, then poure it into a veſſel that hath wine in it, & mix them, and ſo let it reſt for ſome daies; and ſo haue you the *Acetum raphanatum* prepared, which is very profitable againſt the Stone. *Idem.* For the *Nephretick* proceeding frō the ſtone, and for the collick comming through winds, Take the rides of very ſharp Radiſh an ounce, 2 drachmes of the ſtones of Medlars or open arſes, ſtamp them well, and macerate them for eight houres in foure ounces of white-wine, then ſtraine it, and giue it a little warme at the entrance into bed, & in the morning when he riſeth, and ſo repeat the drinke againe if need be. The doſs may be diminiſhed or increaſed for the ſtate of the body and age. *Alexander Petronius.*

S

Sage. *Salvia*, Sage, I haue prooued that he which doth vſe to eate Sage in the morning, eating two or three tops bruſed with white-wine in the forme of an electuary, hath beene preſerued from the ſtone. *Valeſcus de Tharanta.*

Saxifrage. *Saxifraga*, Saxifrage, doth diminiſh the ſtones of the kidnies and bladder. The herbe and root beeing boiled in white-wine, breaketh and drieth out the ſtone of the kidnies and bladder. Neuertheleſſe, it is more effectuall, if we giue a drachme of the dried powder in a draught of white-wine. *Mathiolus.*

Serpillum,

Serpillum, Sauery. The seed of either of the Sauories drunke in wine, the quantitie of halfe an ounce, expelleth the Stone. *Petrus Bayrus.* *Sauory.*

V

Verbenaca, verum, The roote thereof bruſed and giuen in Mulſa iukewarme, doth exceedingly helpe thoſe that haue the Stone. *Anto. Fumanellus.* *Verum.*

The iuyce of the root and herb *Verum* or the decoction, helpeth thoſe that haue the Stone. *Qu. Apoll.* The diſtilled water thereof being drunke, hath the ſame vertue. *Idem.*

Vrtica, the Nettle is of that *abſterſiue* faculty, that it doth very much cleanſe the reines, and is exceeding good againſt the Stone. *Fernelius.* *The nettle.*

The ſeed of Nettles drunke with wine, auoydeth the ſtone of the kidnies. *Chriſtoph. Wirſung.* For a *præcaution* of the Stone new nettles are very good. *Idem.*

Honoratus Caſtellanus doth chiefely approoue the decoction of the nettle being new, for a preſeruatiue againſt the ſtone, eſpecially from the beginning of the Spring vntill May. The decoction of the nettle and the iuyce breaketh the Stone. *Plinius.*

The diſtilled water being drunk, is commended againſt the Stone. *Michael Schrick.* The roote of the dead nettle boiled in wine, and drunk, is commended againſt the Stone. *Q. Apollinarius.*

FINIS.

A Catalogue of English Medicines, against the Epilepsie, or Falling sickneſſe.

Chamæpiteos. *Iuga, Chamæpiteos*: the decoction of the whole plant, if it be giuen for many daies togither with *rhodomel* or *oxymel*, is good against the falling sickeneſſe. *Mathiolus.*

Pimpernel. *Anagallis*, Pimpernel: the flowers of red pimpernel, hath a proppertie against the falling sicknes. So hath the iuice thereof with hony. *Hollerius* by the authoritie of *Apuleus*, hangeth the red flowers of pimpernel, to defend from the falling sickneſſe. *Ioan. Wierus.*

Angellica. *Angellica*: two or three ſpooneſuls of the water of *Angellica*, is giuen in the fitte of the falling sickneſſe, we muſt macerate in the beſt wine *Angellica*, for two or three daies together, and mix it with lauender, water a like portion. *Euonimus.*

Boare. *Aper*, the Boare: the bladder with the vrin of the boare, being baked in an ouen, or any waies dryed, and

and brought to pouder, and the quantitie of a beane thereof giuen in an ounce of *Oxymel* in the morning, is approued against the falling sickneſſe; as witneſseth *Alexander*, who ſawe a man in three daies perfectly cured. *Meſue.*

Aſinus, the Aſſe: The hoofe of an Aſſe, being made into pouder, and two ſpooneſuls drunke for many daies together, cureth the falling ſickeneſſe. *Dioſcorides.* The Aſſe hoofe burnt, cureth the falling ſickneſſe; and alſo the weight of two drachms of the pouder burnt, is verie auailable against the fallingſickneſſe. *Arnoldus de Villanoua.* *Aſſe.*

B

Betonica, Betony: A drachme of Betony in water, cureth the fallingſickneſſe. *Dioſcorides. Lonicerus.* Betony is good for them that haue the fallingſickneſſe; as witneſſeth *Galenus.* *Betony.*

The ſeede, of Betony drunke with *aqua mellis*, or with vinegar of Squils, doth auaile much. *Hugo Semenſis.*

Bryonia, White vine: the roote thereof taken, the quantity of a drachme daily for a whole yeere, is giuen against the fallingſickneſſe. *Dioſcorides.* *White vine.*

C

Canis, the Dogge. Feede a white dogge tyed vp for 14. daies together with bones onely, and the fifteenth daie take a ſpooneſull of the dung burnt, and giue it fifteene daies together, against the falling-

sickneſſe. *Alexander Trallianus.*

Germander *Chamædris*, Germander, is verie good againſt the fallingſickneſſe. *Mathiolus.* Take Germander in May, as much as you pleaſe, let it bee dried in the ſhadow and reduced into pouder: then when you wil vſe it, take one or two yolks of egges, and a ſpoonfull of the ſaide pouder, with which being well mixed and cocted, let it bee giuen to the ſicke to eate for eight daies together, morning and euening, but in the meane time, let him abſtaine from *venerie*, ſallets, beanes and peaſon, and other meate, that breeds ill iuice and vitious: and this is a moſt noble ſecret and a good one. *Alexis Pedemontanus.*

Cichorie. *Cichorium*, Cichorie. Some giue the ſirrup of Cichorie day and night to infants to licke thereof. Cichorie of its owne propertie, is ſuppoſed to bee an enemie againſt the fallingſickneſſe. *Nicholaus Piſo.*

Harts horne *Cornu Ceruinum*, Harts horne, poudered & drunk with wine, cureth thoſe that haue the fallingſickneſſe. *Pet. Hyſpan.* Harts horne taken with wine is verie effectuall. *Syluius.*

The fume of hearts horne burnt, doth recreate thoſe that are in the fallingſickneſſe. *Adamus Lonicerus.*

Mans cull. *Cranium hominis*, a mans ſcull: wee finde that by a naturall propertie the ſcull of a man, is good againſt the fallingſickneſſe. *Gerardus* hath this ſecret, and he himſelfe doth giue it againſt the fallingſickneſſe, and they are deliuered, and ſo they take a mans ſcull for a man, and of a woman for a woman, the ſcull muſt be burnt vntill it bee verie white, and then poudered, and being drunke daylie, it cureth the

the fallingsickneſſe. *Gerardus a ſolo et Gal. Simpl. de oſſibus lib.* 11.

A medicine vſed againſt the fallingsickneſſe by *Chriſtian* the third King of Denmarke: Take the ſcull of a man, eſpecially of a theefe hanged, that died of no diſeaſe; broile this vpon a gridiron, and then reduce it into pouder, then take three grains of piony, with one drachme of the ſaid pouder and a ſpoonefull of lauender water, and giue it to the patient early in the morning, alſo three daies after do the ſame, and take the pouder faſting, and for three daies let him keepe himſelfe at home, with a ſmall quantitie of meate and drinke, and ſuch as is pure and eaſie of digeſtion, as newe laide egges: and it will not bee amiſſe, that the ſicke euerie daie in the morning, take downe a ſpoonefull of lauender-water. *Henric. Rauſouius.* Againſt the fallingſickneſſe the pouder of a mans ſcull is approued, and eſpecially the oyle diſtilled of a ſcul, doth verie much helpe. *Vide Oſſa humana.*

E

Enula campana: of its whole propertie *Enula campane* is good againſt the fallingſickneſſe. *Hollerius.* *Enula campane*

Equus, the horſe: the horſe hoofe being burnt is good to cure the fallingſickneſſe. *Bayrus.*

Eringium, the rootes of Eringus beeing drunke with *Hydromel*, cureth the falling ſickneſſe. *Dioſcorides.* *Eringus.*

F

Filipendula.

Filipendula, is verie good to bee vſed againſt the fallingſickneſſe. *Bayrus.* The pouder of the root mixed with the meate, is good againſt the fallingſickneſſe. *Mathiolus.*

Filipendula, is a remedie againſt the fallingſickneſſe: the pouder thereof vſed in meate, is good for that purpoſe. *Hortus Sanitatis.*

G

Ieate.

Gagates, Ieate, drunke and ſmelled vnto, is good againſt the fallingſickneſſe. *Roſa anglica*, the Ieate ſtone burned, and the fume taken, doth raiſe them vp that are in the fallingſickneſſe. *Cardanus.*

The oyle of Ieate is moſt healthfull for thoſe that are troubled with the fallingſickneſſe. *Eunomus.*

H

Hyſſop.

Hyſſopus, Hyſſop: the ſirup of Hyſſop, is verie available in the falling ſickneſſe, and ſo is the decoction of the ſaid herb. *Iohn. Agricola.*

The decoction of the ſaide herbe with *Oxymel Squilliticum*, doth alſo profit againſt the fallingſickneſſe. *I. Heurnius. Galen* in his experiments witneſſeth, that he cured thoſe that had the falling ſickneſſe with the decoction of Hyſſop, *Aſarum* and both the *Ariſtolochiæ*. *Bayrus* affirmeth that *Alexander* cured many with the onely decoction of Hyſſop

sop, but sometimes he gaue it with *Oxymel* of *Squils*. *Hieronimus Cappiuauius.*

Hypericon. The decoction of *Hypericon* when it flowreth, is cheefely preferd by some against the falling sickneſſe, if it be drunke. *Mathiolus.*

Hypericon, is saide to cure the *Apoplexy*, and the falling sickneſſe. *Iodac. Harchius.* *Saint Iohns worte.*

The distilled water of *Hypericon*, is giuen to them that haue the falling sickneſſe. *Adam. Lonicerus.*

Manardus doth verie much commend the distilled water of the rootes of *Hypericon* while it flowreth. *Ioan. Manardus.*

L

Lilium Conuallium: An *aqua vite* distilled of the flowers of *Lilium Conuallium*, by *Balneum Mariæ*, after this manner, is exceedingly commended against the falling sickneſſe. And is after this manner. *Lilly.*

Rec. Vini Cretici lib. xvi.

Flores Lilium Conuallium. lib iiij. Mixe them in a glaſſe body, and let them so remaine in the Sunne for nine daies together; and then distill it: afterwards, take all the saide distilled water, flowers of greene lauender *lb. i.* mixe them and let it stand againe for nine daies in the sunne as before, then distil it according to arte by *Balneum Mariæ*, and thereof is wont to be giuen three or foure drops to the sicke, euen in the verie fitte. *Apollonius Menabenius.*

M

Marrubium, Horehound: Let him drinke three spoonefuls of the iuice of Horehound, and so much *Horshound.*

of hony for one time, and it shall cure him. *Petr. Hisp.*

M

Balme. *Melissa*, Balme, let it be put in wine to distill, and thereof giue a spoonefull with a little of the best Triacle fasting, and it will perfectly cure the falling-sickenesse. *Euonimus.*

Melissa. *Melissa*, bruised and macerated in wine for a night, let them drinke of that water distilled euerie day, or let it be contained in the mouth, they saie it cureth the *Apoplexy*, and also the fallingsicknes. *Remaclus.*

O

Bones of a man. *Ossa humana*, the bones of a man: some haue giuen the bones of a man burnt, and haue cured the fallingsickenesse and Ioynt-ache, so that the sick was ignorant, that they were the bones of a man, least the sicke should abhorre it, by this remedie many haue beene cured. *Galenus.*

The bones of a man being burnt, hath a naturall propertie against the *Epilepsy*. *Weckerus.*

Sorell. *Oxalis*, Sorel, is giuen from the first of the newe Moone, for *xxx.* daies together being greene, and is good against the fallingsickenesse. *Symphorinus Campeius.*

P

Piony. *Peonia*, Piony: The roote and seedes of Pyonie according to euerie administration, is a verie great

great medicine against the fallingsickneſſe; for if we giue euerie day thereof, from two drachms to foure, with *aqua mellis* and *Hyſſopi*, or with *Oxymel*, it is exceeding good against the fallingsickneſſe. *Peonia* hung about the necke of children cureth the fallingsickneſſe; But that is found moſt true of the male Piony. The male Piony that is ſweete, doth wonderfully refreſh and comfort the braine, and cureth the fallingsickneſſe. *Fernelius.*

Palma Chriſti, or *Recinus*: one drachme of the pouder of the ſeede being drunke with wine, cureth the falling ſickneſſe. The ſame thing doth the decoction of the root in wine long mixed, which muſt be giuen to drink as wel at dinner as at ſupper. *Matthiolus.* *Palma Chriſti.*

Paſſer, the Sparrow: the braine and fleſh of ſparrowes, according to *Gerardus Cremonenſis*, is verie good against the fallingſickneſſe. *Valeſcus. Actuarius* doth affirme that the braines of ſparrowes of the fields, haue a great propertie against the fallingſicknes. *Actuarius.*

Q

Quinquefolium, Fiue leaued graſſe: the leaues thereof being, drunke thirtie daies do much profit. *Dioſcorides.* Fiue leaued graſſe drunk with wine, for the ſpace of thirtie daies, cureth the fallingſickneſſe. *Auicenna, Arculanus.* Fiue leaued graſſe drunke for thirtie three daies doth perfectly cure. *P. Hiſpanus.* *Fiue leaued graſſe.*

The leaues of fiue leaued graſſe a drachme thereof beeing daily drunke cureth the *Epilepſia.*

Alſo-

Alsomarus. The leaues of fiue leaued grasse beeing drunke with wine, is auailable against the falling sicknesse. *Hortus Sanitatis.*

R

Rosemarie. *Rosmarinus*, Rosemarie: the seede thereof doth help the falling sickenesse. *Dioscorides.* Rosmary with a little Fenell, is also commended by *Serapion. Ioan. Bapt. Theodosius.*

Wild Endiue. *Rostrum Porcinum*, Wilde Endiue: the distilled water thereof, especially if it bee macerated in wine for some daies, it doth profit verie much in the falling sickenesse, both in children and others. *Gesnerus. Vide Hieracium.*

Wild Rue. *Ruta Siluestris*, Wilde Rue, is good for them that haue the fallingsickenesse. *Dioscorides.*

Wilde Rue being beaten or stamped and cast into the nostrels doth helpe in the fitte: the same doth the pouder thereof, and if wee cannot get the herb fresh, for want thereof we may vse the common garden rue, and the iuice thereof. *Valescus.* If the pouder of dried Rue bee snuft into the nostrels at the houre of the fitte, he that is sicke will presently arise out of the fitte. *Bertrusius.*

S

Sage. *Saluia*, Sage, is good against the fallingsickenes. *Mathiolus.* Sage is conuenient for those that haue the fallingsickenesse. *Ioan. Bapt. Theodosius.* Wine of the decoction of Sage is also good against the falling sickenesse. *Platearius.* By what manner soeuer wine of Sage is prepared, whether it be by decoction of the plant or by hanging thereof in a bag,

it is of maruelous vse and power against the falling-sickneſſe, which groweth by fault of the ſtomache, or the mother, by the ſimpathy and conſent of the parts. *Mizaldus.*

Sinapi, Muſtard-ſeede being beaten and applied to the noſtrels, helpeth the fallingſickneſſe: Muſtard-ſeede being ſnuft into the noſtrels cauſeth to ſneeſe, and doth raiſe him vp that hath the fallingſickneſſe. *Bayrus.* *Muſtard-ſeede.*

A certain Phyſition doth vſe to put into the mouth of him that hath the fallingſickneſſe muſtard, wherby he is preſently raiſed vp & much fleame is forthwith auoided out of his mouth. *Noſtrum.*

A Collection of Medicines againſt Venom, and the Peſtilence, eaſie to be had, and growing within our Engliſh Clymate.

Abrotanum, Sothernwood, a drachme of the ſeeds therof with ſome of the leaues, being macerated in white-wine, adding thereunto a walnut, & bole Armoniack, and then ſtrained and drunke, it hath a maruellous force againſt poyſon, and the peſtilence. *Aut. Mizaldus.* *Sothernwood.*

Abſinthium: The pouder of the leaues of wormwood eaten in the morning, openeth the liuer that is obſtructed, hindreth putrefaction increaſing in the ſtomache, and is a moſt effectuall preſeruatiue in the peſtilence. *Ioan. Vochs de Colonia.* Greene *Wormwood.*

worm-

wormwood with salt eaten in the time of the pestilence, or the water thereof, is drunke for a preseruatiue.

Sorrel. *Acetosa*, Sorrell, is commended by *Marsil. Ficinus* in his sixt *Chap.* of *Epidinial* diseases, saying that sorrel hath a maruellous force against the pestilence: if it be macerated in vinigar, & taken in the morning it is an approued remedie: neither shall it be amisse to report, what *Ant. Guainerius* hath written hereof, as touching the pestilence: Sorrel saith he, hath an excellent vertue against the pestilence, as I haue vnderstood by a certaine faithfull friend, which was sicke of the same, which neuer changed place, but receiued help only by that plant, wherof he receiued euery day a bolus before dinner & supper, & gaue to euerie one of his housholde in like manner, and if there wanted green sorrel, he took the dried pouder thereof in white-wine, and with all hee sometimes vsed the pils of *Rufus* against the pestilence, whereby hee preserued himselfe and his whole housholde from infection. *Ant. Mizald. in horto medico.*

pil. communes.

Pimpernel. *Anagallis*, Pimpernel, both kindes of them are maruelous against the pestilence beeing boyled in wine, or so vsed that the patient may drinke halfe a draught, and then bee well couered in his bedde that hee may sweate, and so shall all the venome bee thereby expelled. *Hieron. Trag. lib. 1. Historiæ. plantarum.*

Angelica, the roote thereof is a singular remedy against poyson, and against the pestilence: a peece of the roote held in the mouth or chewed, it dryueth away the pestilent aire.

Angelica is an enemie against poyson, and cureth

pesti-

peſtilent diſeaſes if it bee vſed in time, a dragme of the pouder thereof is giuen in a draught of white wine; but if the patient haue a vehement feuer, with the diſtilled water of *Cardus benedictus*, or of tormentil, with a ſmall quantitie of vinegar, and ſometimes alone, or with Triacle of *Andromachus*.

Aron, Cuckopinte, the root thereof taken in meat, is verie holeſome in time of peſtilence. *Author eſt Plinius lib. 24. Cap. 16.* The roote is beſt that hath ſpotted leaues, whether it bee drie or freſh bruſed, and there muſt bee a drachme weight therof at the leaſt taken, and it is a preſent remedie againſt venome and the peſtilence. Some ioyne thereunto as much Triacle of Venice. A ſpoonful or more of the iuice expreſſed, of the herbe being drunke, hath the ſame facultie, and if to the ſame a little vinegar be admixte, it cauſeth leſſe biting of the tongue. *Tragus. lib. 2. Hiſtor. Plant. et Tarq. Schneleberg. Tract. de 20. Herbis peſtilentiæ veneno aduerſantibus.* *Cuckopinte*

Arthemeſia, Mugworte, is verie much commended againſt the peſtilence by diuerſe well learned. They take a bundle of Mugworte, and burne it vnto aſhes, and with foure pintes of running water they make *a lixiuium*, which muſt bee put into anolde potte cloſe ſtopped, and ſette it ouer the fire that it may boyle to the conſumption of the liquor, that which reſteth in the bottome like ſalte make *trochiſks* of, of the weight of a ſcruple, or halfe a drachme: diſſolue one or two of thoſe *trochiſks*, according to the ſtrength of the ſicke in three ounces of the beſt Malmſie, & let him *Mugworte.*

him drinke it, and after he hath drunke let him walk halfe an houres space, then let him goe to bed and sweate there two or three houres, then shall he vomit and goe to stoole as though he had taken *Antimony*; in this manner for the most part, all that haue taken it in due time, before the venome hath gotten to the heart, haue beene deliuered: this experiment is of *Ambrose Pareus*, which hee practised in *Paris*.

Betony. *Betonica*, Betony: the leaues poudered and mixed with sugar in the forme of a dredge, and vsed the weight of halfe a drachm or a drachme, or the fresh leaues eaten in the morning, is a greate preseruatiue. *Gasperus Reglerus.* If the leaues bee carried about the body they profit much. *Manardus.* Betony doth marualously auaile against the putrefaction of the aire, and resisteth venom. *Sauonarola.*

He that will preserue himselfe from the contagion of the pestilent ayre, let him take in the morning fasting, the pouder of Betony with wine, or the distilled water of Betony: it is tried and approued by many testimonies, and especially by *Ioannes Piscorius* obserued in his experiments. *Tarq. Schmeliebergius.* Betonie is good against the pestilence, and euerie venome. If a man in time of pestilence, doe take the pouder of the leaues of Betony often with wine, he shall purge the poyson of the pestilence by vrin. *Henr. Dobbin.*

Snake-weed *Bistorta*, Snake-weede, the roote being reduced into pouder, and a drachme thereof taken in drink, doth resiste the pestilent venome, and expelleth the same through sweates. The same vertue hath the distilled water: and the decoction of the root in wine,

is

is good for the same. *Tragus lib.* 1. *Histor. Plant. et Brunswicencis* giueth an ounce of the water in the Morning. *Brunf.*

Butirum. Butter, in the time of the pestilence, it is a good preseruatiue for the housholde to eate in the morning a tost and butter. *Gasparus Reglerus.* Some there are that take butter for a preseruatiue in the beginning of their meate. *Anton. Suebergerus.* *Butter.*

Calendula, Marigold, doth comfort and strengthen the heart, and withstandeth poyson, and is good to bee taken any waie against the pestilence. *Fuchsius. Alexand. Benedict.* telleth that hee hath proued by his owne experience, that if from the beginning of a pestilent feuer, the patient drinke two ounces of the iuice or three at the most, and then afterwards be wellcouered with clothes to sweat, he shall be deliuered from the same, *Symphor. Campegius.* The distilled water of Marigolds, doth resist the pestilence, and venome: *Iodochus Harchius.* *Marigold.*

Carduus benedictus, the blessed Thistle: the pouder of the leaues ministred the quantitie of halfe a drachme, is verie good against the pestilence, especially if it be receiued within twentie foure houres after the sickenesse is taken, so that the patient sweat vpon the same: the like vertue hath the wine wherin the herbe hath beene sodden. The *Italians* make great account of this herbe, especially against the pestilence. *Mathiolus.* The pouder of the leaues as much as will goe into a walnut shell, being drunke with wine, is a great preseruatiue against the pestilence. The same vertue hath the leaues boyled in wine and drunke. *Tragus lib.* 2. *Histor. Plant. et Adam. Lonicerus.* *The blessed Thistle.*

Cepa

Onion. *Cepa*, the Onion: some giue the iuice of white onions with vinegar. *Marsil. in epid. Cap. 9.* an onion with milk or butter being eaten, is verie good in this disease of the pestilence. *Ant. Guainer. de pesse diff. 2. Cap. 3.* There are some labouring men that before they goe forth in the morning, are vsed to eate a rawe onion with salte & breade insteed of Triacle, against the infectious aire, perswading themselues that then they were safe for that day, that vsed this remedie: neither did their hope faile them, for it appeared by experience, that as there was nothing more common, so there was nothing more effectuall against the distemperature of the aire, for this is as good as a Triacle. *Trag. lib. 2. Histo. plantarum. Auicen* sheweth that he which eateth a rawe onion betimes in the morning fasting with milke, shall be all that day preserued from *Epidemial diseases.*

Celendine. *Celidonium*, Celendine: the water of the greater Celendine, driueth away venome from the heart by sweate, therfore it is good in the pestilence. *Ant. Fumanellus.*

Cicoree. *Cichoria*, Cichorie, *Marsil. Fic. in epid. Cap. 6.* the wa- of Cichorie is drunke against the pestilence. *F. Lym. in historia aquarum.* The weight of an ounce, or halfe an ounce at a time. *Brunswe.*

Doues dung *Columbarum stercus*, Doues dung: it is holden that a fume made therof is good to deliuer him that is infected, & to prouoke vomit. *Ant. Sneibergerus.*

Comfry. *Consolida maior*, the greater Comfry: they say there are fiue herbs, very conueniet in this case to be vsed both inwards & outwards, which doe resiste venom, and are as it were temperate, that is to say, *Consolida maior, Scabiosa, Agrimonia, Britanica. Aristolochia,*

Marsil.

Marſ. Ficinus in epidem. cap. 15. vſeth theſe words, Some ſay that *Conſolida* being bruſed between two ſtones, cureth the *Anthrax* and Carbuncle by diuine miracle. *Ioan. de Vigo.* Theſe three plants are commended by all learned Phyſitians, to bee applied vpon the *Anthrax* or Carbuncle. *Morſus Diaboli, Scabioſa,* and *Conſolida maier,* if they may bee had freſh: bruſe the *Scabios* and *Conſolida* with a little ſalt, and freſh pork-larde, and let it be applyed hot, and remaine for a day naturall, in the forme of an *Emplaſter.* Learned *Chirurgians* doe teach, that theſe plants do maruelouſly reſiſt the Carbuncle, alſo if Comfry bruſed betweene two ſtones be applied. *Ioan. Crato.*

Cornu ceruinum, Harts horne: Some vſe the ſhauings of Harts horne, or the bone found in the heart of the Hart, for they hold opinion, that it ſtrengtheneth the heart and preſerueth from poyſon. *Anton. Fumanellus.* That ſame bone founde in the heart is exceeding pretious againſt euerie venome, & is mixed with euerie *Antidote* that is prepared againſt venome. *Mathiolus.* The firſt head or horne of the Hart, is thought maruelouſly to reſiſt venome, no leſſe then doth the Vnicornes horne: the bone of of the heart is verie auailable againſt venome and the peſtilence, for ſo witneſſeth *Andernacus.* *Harts horn.*

The pouder of the Harts horne being often taken, doth preſerue from the peſtilence; the often drinking in a cup wherein is hearts horne, is a greater helpe in the peſtilence then any other medicin. *Ioan. Crato.*

FINIS.

In page 111. line 5. for *verum,* reade *Veruin.*

A wholesome vomit

Take halfe a unce of sorte and sooth it and 3 spoonefulls of ruddish sooth when it hath sodden almost to halfe straine it and drinke it vpp wth 3 spoonefulls of sallet oyle by this vomit many haue bene suddenly rid of the laugh and of much slottering flegme

This vomit worke not

If it worke not wth in an houre after ye have taken it suppe a little of the sirrup of Cytronell & wipe out ye last mixture wth ye mouth and ye shall be holpen

ye vomitt to vomit

Sibbard wash no 3 pecks wth hotte and sweete water & let the sick not apply a Cloth to the mouth of the stomake

For an ordinary vomitt of ariste

Completion of the stomake

Make a bagge of rose mosse Eye mistle and Marigrum earth & a handfull of mutmegs cloues and galingale halfe a pd of earthone let them all be dryed and powdred and mixed betweene two Eyuens clothes wth sallomill and sacke and bastes and let it be applyed vpon the stomacke or els apply the sackcloth

alone Ly vpon a cloth like stone and put
betwixt two lynnen cloths vpon the
stomake forty six the stomak is the
sirupp of mints or rose mirtle water
losenge tabletts in galanga
Vomitting proceeds of a cloth sompiers
apply a plaster to the stomake of ye
oyl of rose rose mirtle & barley
flower in the whites of an egge spun
in sutha Lase take the water of —
pursland with his Iuice to quench
thirst
against vomitt of bloody
In the spring and Autumne he must
Drinke some gentle purgative some or
take for a fort night together thrise a
weeke before he goe to bedd, let his
meate of this diett nature be to the quantity
of an nutmeg of Sonserve of rose 2 oz
Sonserve of bugloss 1 oz Sinamon 1 dram
spare all these 10th 2 oz of sirupp of
Limon and make an electuary to eate
when and how some vrane thrilli
is vocidor sirit expedient to thinne yese
vii vomit or iolap
Vse seyment in a decoct pun tabd

for a foleon or a turcombe

Take sharpe grase rushy baron and sorrell
leaves and knitles of the 4th shetes on their
backs take the mout of their shells
boate them altogether and lay to the grise
new collick

Parsely seed bruised sak in sirk and
white wine

To take away heate of a burning or stanch

Take eggs rost them hard as yo cuins
take out the yelkes and fry them in a pan
till they turne to an oyle strayne it and
annoint the place with the oyle annoint a
bladder with sallet oyle and lay to the sore
sowrke in ones mouth

Take running water woodbind leaves
bramble leaves and columbine leaves of
each a handfull a little rosemary boyle them
till half the water be consumed then put in
2 or 3 spoonefulls of honey a peece of mouth
a time 3 or 4 spoonefulls of rue and vinegar
and wash yo mouth with the sodden liquor
three or four times a day

A [illegible] for a cough

Take suet 6 oz wax 1 oz rosin 1 oz these
take the juice of valerian as much as will
make it green boyle altogether till it come
to a salve

for all evill of the head

Stamp & rub 10li strong ashes and wash
the head therw or soe thrice & soe
in water and wash the head therw
for the Cleare.

Take stirk worte bayleaues holly root
wittel of each like quantyty of iuie
grounde beaten & rubbe it in ale & warme
& boyle linseed in ther w milke & make
a plaster & lay to the sore

for the possilence

Take water of betony and pimpernell
tormentill or scabiab mixe it together
& drinke ther of 3 dayes fasting and
soare not possilence

Sore eyes

Mixe rose & fennell water w the hony
or strayne grounde ivie w woemans
milke and drope 1 or 2 droppes into
the eye that

Ague

Ague precious medicine for the toothache

Take allome and brimstone and burne
them on a fire tile flowe beate it to pounde
and put thir to pouder of pepper w the
Stampe a rose of garlicke small and

middle thereof put in a smale
lynnen bagg and on the same side of the
mouth of the in and yo shalbe hot when
yt is in a barbs of alber beaten yo tooth
draw thereof for the same

Take honey and seeth it over the fire and
skumm it and put thereto powder of pepper
and seeth it till it be blake then take
halfe a sage to ase and lay the honey thereon
and lay it to the tooth.

Another

Take vineger and powder of pepper of
barbs like tooth thereof in a smale lynnen bagg
and rost the bagg in aquavite and lay
to the tooth.

To make tooth white

Take honey saffe and yo meale mingle
them together and set yo tooth thereon with
a fine feather on the part

To [illegible] the

Anoint the place with oyle of bayes 3 or 4
dayes morning and evening or with vinegar
unguentum contra pavitum or sellet oyle and
powder beaten smale and temperd
[illegible] of the gumms
wash with white turpentine very clean in
water then put to a quantity of rosen

To heale forenes of the lunge or
spitting of bloode

Take long wort or Cowslips of both
sorts put it a quart of fayre water
& handfull thereof till it be sodden
to a pinte then take soe much sugar
as will make it a syrup with set the
party light of it no admitt to stirre
with the Liquor

For a ringworme or tetter

A handfull of pomy royall wash well
boyle it in a pinte of running or tunde
water adde vaske or bath it often
therewith wth powder or wth gume drabers
water

For a suddaine bruise or heate in any
sorte or affrighte or for any extraordinary
swelling or tibed or Rubriall

Take of may butter and of
Egremony shredd small make
it into a cake and lay it to
mouth till it be all hory then
beate it in a stone morter and heate
it over the fire and straine it
till all the substance be gotten out put
it in a gally pote and soe keepe it

for any holle runne swelling or paine
in the eyes

Take the white of an egge temper it
with beane flower and a little frankincense
and a little rose leaves make it plaister
like spread it allon a cloth and lay
it on yᵉ eye all night if it drawe it to
a head or breake it lay a plaster of the
black salve on it & abate

To cure proud flesh in any sore or any
other sore

Temper burnt allome and english
honey lay it on linte and put on the
sore betwixt the other plaster or
burnt allome and white copp. it
stronger

for the Shilblanes

Bath the shin in water where turnips
have been boyled as hotte as yᵒ can
suffer

To stanch blood suddenly

Take powder of burnt haire cast on yᵉ place

for the running of the reines

Wash the reins turpentine very cleane
in rose water then put to a quantity of
rose

and swallow to make it think make them
into a little pills and take three of them
a morning and swallow down the drink
of an egg presently after them

For the falling sickness

Take of the best Castorium and of
Setida half so much and Peony roots dried
& pounded 2 so much dried snipe them
together in Syrup of mints and
make them of a pill take one of these
3 times a week the first take the
Stinkture of the peony leaves drawn
out of the spirit of vitriall and noon
and then a sweat of Frogs Antimony

For the flux

Take a pinte of plantain water quarter
a cub of steele in it 10 times or till
half the water be consumed add to
the water as much new milke and
steele in together in an earthen
vessell till nine parts be consumed,
and drink three of fasting in a good
handfull of Sack boiled small sod
in a pinte of ale till half be consumed
Strayne the liquor and drink it warme
first and last

Starling of the nowell

Take yarrow or milfoyle and boyle stamped
with barrowes grease apply it

Gibbs and Stubbards

Oleum Petroleum rubbed

To stench blood in wounds

Take white vitriol & oyle of vitriol
and Roche Alum of each like & lay
upon the wound stancheth the blood

Bleeding of the nose

Linnen clothes wet and laid to the stones

To provoke sleepe

Take a scruple of Nutmegg and stamp
two oz of boaled nutmegg and 24 honors
Strain of one quart of the fowle
and slime together and give the patient
of it to bedwards 2 oz 3 spoonfuls

Skinne or scrafe

Take oyle of roses of each like quantity
wet therin linnen cloth and apply
it unto the Stone

Take a scruple of running water and
boyle it to a quart with a sponefull

of honey and a marsh mallow roote or
the roote of dragons or of rosa bevis
or any of the 3 and put and into
this liquor and drinke of it and it
dooth the rainge
an inward bruise
Roset also made strong is the beste
balme or hearbe medicina is the beste
medicine for a bruise that can be
inwardly applyed
Pilot of Crimes
Take the oyle of allabroode oyle made
of the numbers shedd and beat it in
the hearbe mullet and boyle it also
drye the frankincense and set it in
a stoole that the fume may come
to the fundam.t it easeth the pain
of the
Leaves of browne bread dipt in vine
vinegar and layd to the sore
Rose cintment
Take halfe a lb of Niter powder it
in a fine morter and powder it dissolved
it in white or rumish rounde and
take it every day for a while and it
healeth the only by anointing

A poultice for any kinde of Itche

Take smallage fetherfew rockfage red
and white mealle mallowes sod in
the grounds of strong ale and lay it
to hotte

A poultice

Take the leaves of Dock growing in
the midst of the plant and put them
pounded into a skimmer both the juice
one spoon of the wine into the whole
& lay hard on that side with the wine
& then no ye finger more shall rest
upon ye dock and ye shall find ease
presently

A lotion

Crow-foot shred boyled in two dishes of
sweet butter till it come to ointment
and it will supple upon the sore
of the mouth

Take 2 oz of Camphire 1 oz of white
Copp incorporate them together in a
hard mortar drive from these in a
glass retorte an oyle by degrees of fire
pare the water from the oyle and
rectifie the oyle in sand impose ye head and
circulate in the retort with brisk and
temperate fire it will ascend & dissolve

Oyle of Stones

Take Comphry marsh mallowes dock
roote and violets leaves of each one
handfull Cummin fennell & Annoway
seede of each one spoonfull braise the
seede & put the hearbes and boyle altogether
from a pottle of water to a quart then
straine it and take one pinte of this
water to one pinte and ½ of oyle of
Cowslippes violetts and roses of each
one ℥ij & so much more if you
will sweet oyle as will make it to
a pound & adding a little vinegar and
keepe it warme

Artificiall balme for wounds

Groose leaves of Tobacco shred and
pounded 6 parts flowers of hypericon
one part set well one pte Camomile
one part hisop one pte plantan and
pte upon those hearbes boyle so much
sallet oyle as will cover
them in a gurnish & to ye ash a spoonfull
of turpentine a spoonfull of balsamum
of Viana digest all these in a glasse
with heate & shake them often
in a gentle balneo for 10 days then pres
out the oyle gently from the hearbes

Eae sequente a Mar Norto

for one that cannot make water

Sr pellitory of the wall a handfull and
Selvernile flowers halfe a handfull
parsley seed ℔ ii braid small boyle all
these in possett drinke and give it to
drinke now and
then a reading

Take hartes tounge leaves and lay them
unto it and it will heale it

for a wound that is full of blood

Take rabbet tayles and stampe them in
a mortar with vinegar and lay it to the
wound and it shall drive away the
blood and close the wound or the
seed of rantory beaten and strained
with the wound both draweth
and closeth it and eate out the dead
flesh

A water for the plague, small pox
measells ague surfeit or to drive away
any thing from the harte of like
like operation

Take rue balme sauge and marigolde
ferrell woormwood horehound feather
few sorrell egremony scabious
pimpernill rodds sage rose mary burnt

woods bittony mayworte Dragons Gillofer
tormentall rootes Angelica roots of
thise 2 pounds of Elecampany roote
not slyse it lay all thise 2 abroade
all night the next day slyse them
small and put them in ab mutch
white wine or verry strong ale ab
vi lit^r over them stirring them
prssently 2 or 3 times sastly and so let
them stand 3 dayes & note to or 4
but yo^u must stirre them every day
2 or 3 tymes from the bottome to
the toppe and then still them in
a limbeck till the water have not
strenght of the hearbes nor of the
wine or 2 or 3 or 4 dish the
water groweth weake then save
all that is left in yo limbeck which
yo^u shall done still ing the rest all
in a still again and still it for
simple water

How to use this strong water
yo^u must give 3 spoonefulls of it
warmed wth a little mithridate or
diascordium and let them lye downe

or make not of the strongest water
but of the weaker and for for any ordinary
grosse yo may take it alone the hearbes
being in weight a bake a pounde of a sort
and about 2 gallons & with a pottle of wine
will serue to steepe them in being
lightly prossed downe the latter end
of may is the best tyme to make it in
for this ague

Take young elder flowers when they
be new blowen and boyle them well in
nitre & butter out of the whey when
it is come to a curd then strayne it into
that yo meane to steepe it in and when
yo use it breake it in and so drink it

A Syrrup for the cough of the lunge
Take a pottle of salt sfoote stampe and
strayne it let it stand till it be cleere
then take a pinte of the cleerest and
put thereto a pinte of ffaire water and
put ther a pounde of white sugar and
let them boyle till they come to a
syrrup for then take a spoonfull or
two of the syrrup morning and evening
fasting

A water for a burne to gett out the fier
out of the sinewes

Take ab mutch hard rennet bodil mutch
ab two eggs and put it into a pynte
of faire water but let ye water be
ready to boyle before ye put ye rennet
into it take it of the fier and when
it hath done hissing strane it and
wash the sore with the water warme
and ye salt with it and lay to
the sore it will search to the bone
and heale it the water will keepe
a month yeares by the Lo Lopold dross
it morning and evening or altred
if ye see cause

Another salve for any cold
sore greene wounds sore breast bruse
strane ache in the bones burne or
scald eyes eare smelling with all such
like infirmities

Take a pynte of sallet oyle and halfe
a pound of rosen beaten and mingle
them well together then take an oz
and a halfe of yellow wax and
stirr it therin and set it altogether
on the fier and let it boyle softly till

the wax be melted then take anoȝ
of parmitty and put into the rest and
let it boyle till it be black and rose
cotrosene ye ſingers yᵒ must keepe it
rood ye ſtirring for feare it runne
into the fier and when it is boyled
put it into an earthen pott and keepe
it for yᵉ vſe

for a burne by gunpowder or other wounds
or ſtalh an excellent salve

Take Carrotts grated and boyled wax
of each the quantity of a walnut
a handfull of the inner rinde rinde
of elder boyle them well and ſtrayne
them keepe it in a gally pott when
yᵘ vouchſafe it warme it and dipp
a peece of lawne in it and lay to the
ſore lay ſtill more on the lawne
as yᵘ ſee cauſe not taking it of till
it be riſen or goe ſodoing 3 or 4 times
3 reate ſtrayned and laid on cloth

for the ſtone an excellent remedy

Take the ſeede & rootes growing on the
roote of white ſaxifrage drye them
in an oven or by the fier then rubb

away this brusshe and pound, then
sumte and drinke the quantity of
halfe a spoonfull in two spoonfulls
of distild parsly water when the
greife vomiteth.

Sheewill sette the stone in the
bladder being removed and will
voide the litle ones

The stake and leaues of the sand
heaue being distilled are excellent
good to vse with the seede for the stone
or the water alone is excellent for
the winde collicke

For to make an excellent ranuire
of liuerwort for the runne or extreame cold

Take 4 oz of liuerwort scraped and
beaten and finely searsed and 5
or 6 handfulls of the tender toppes of
wormwood 4 handfulls of coultsfoote
or 6 goode handfulls of scorzonary
stampe all these together
in a stone morter and straine them
with a Skaron with halfe a pinte of
Sage water or fare running water
put in yᵉ liuerwort and boyle it as thicke

ab goods strayned then strayned it againe
through a fine strainer and settle it
againe on the fire and boyle it a good tyme
stirring it still it be verry thick then
put into it 3 ort oz of rose sugar tandy
and boyle it till yo[u] can see the bottome
of the Skeaton stir it still and keepe
it alwaies noore the fire & the quantity
of halfe appeares at once noell stay the
rheume make it up in rolles or balls
as yo[u] please

To stop any sorenes on the hands or
other where or for curling of the foote
make a plaister of diaratum it is bought
at the Apotheraries

A water to wash a old sore

Take a quart of running water and a
good handfull of sweet rosemary & the
halfe a handfull of rough Alecame
boyle it to a pinte keepe it maglass
and when yo[u] would use it make it
blood warme with a white cloth it
good all sorts of the greene sickness

Take sugar [illegible] nutmegs 1 oz cloves 1 oz
powder of Anis seeds 1 oz literage 1 oz powder
of steele 3 oz pound all the seeds being

first drie the wood drying and beating
finely pound them with them having
so done mingle them altogether
and let the party take fasting halfe
a spoonfull thereof or as much as they
can take on a knife poynte at three
then let them walke or vse some
stirring exercise for two houres
after, after that let them have some
warme broth or possit drinke let
them take so much also about 3
a clocke after noone or morning them
selues as above said for a fortnight
space or lesse if need require for
the Ague

If it be for a man take a woemans thirds
more halfe a pynte if for a woman
take so much of a mans thirds and
of a quantity halfe a pynte then take
of the roote of the herbe gentian
halfe an ounce beaten to pouder and
put therein let the party drinke this
same at three tymes by equall portions
putting a lumpe of sugar into his
mouth to take away the bitternes

this rof and rowse himselfe verry hott
to powre sweate an howre before the fitt
tomoth but let him not sleepe of a good
while after of Sanabitur deo mvante
for a wilde fior
2e the ordest shoose yo ran gett a good
quantity q rate it small and tempor
it wth hony soe that the hony be the
greater pte a nonito this sore this wth
till it be roiste
for goarte
Salt Sreame salt on a snaile that boath
the shells till hee yeild himselfe all to
water a nonit the goarte wth the same
water of Sanabitur infra 14 Dayes
for the dgue
Take a smoe goe nny peppor made in
ponder as well yse on a gtõe to drinke it wth
a penny worth of aquavite when the fitt
cometh and rowse yo rolle to sweate
In gender flesh where the vaine eth
Ta a pinte of Sreame and 4 ozs of sugar
Boyle them to an oyle and yse it

Blank Sandiss

& alive to with slice it and lay the one halfe at the brake and the other halfe at the Back nist against the heart Laming of the romes

Take the milke of a Cow that hath had a Calfe a 12 month and boyle nit the grissles of a Brest of mutton, of plantan and nott grasse of each a handfull, a Comfry roote drinke therof morning and evening a good draught

The pilles

Spread a little Cloake on a cloth and strow a little powder of ginger nut laying it on the plate

for sumons with the romes

Take a quart of Muskell and the pith of an ope buke and seeth it to a pinte then strain it set it on coles and put 3 oz of manus and yi: of muth amber as yt the milke good boyle it together as thick as Cloakell and take of it every morning and evening as much as a hasell nutt

To ye rume

Take a white toste toasted verry dry & soke it in malmsey or mustadell and strow vpon it a little sugar pounder of marmoode and minte

for bleeding at nose or at a wounde

Ye pouder made of ye seed and put therto

for casting out blood at the mouth

Seeth the roote of Paranipana in astrop and lay the same roote in betony and coste fasting or seeth betony in wine and drinke fasting

for spitting of blood

Drie the iuice of betony tempered wth gote milke and giue to drinke three dayes

for one that cannot make water

Take browne bread of wheat crume it in a sauser put butter therto and boyle them togeither strayne them on a linnen cloth like a polaister and at bedd abstaine be suffered lay it to the nauell

to stay fluxes

Ye iuice of sage and fennill put into ye mouth also worme roode stamped and tempered wth water put into the mouth wth a spoone

To draw water out of the eyes and
breake noe skine
Take a Burne toast and lay to ye place
for Biteing of any venomous beast
Drinke the iuice of plantaine also
stampe plantaine and salendine of
each like quantity temper with stale
wine lay to the sore roll ass wage the
swelling and draws out the venome
for a sturdy rider sodder
Sodden malmsey and bay salt together
wett a cloth therin and lay to the
place soe hott as tanne bee sufferede
or make powder of the pricke of holly
leaves and give the patient therof in
his disse
A sore throte
Seeth nowe milke butter garlicke
and yeast together and drinke it
a crodding hotte
A weake stomacke with lastith vomite
Frye the nether crust of browne
bread roll and beate finely all this fair
then steepe it in strong vinegar
a litle while then take it out and
spread on it the powder of cloves

and lay it warme to the mouth of ye
stomach
A bloody flixe
Take a spunke of linnen cloth as will make
a suppositary being wraped rounde like
a button root put it into the best aqua vite or
composita let the party suppose it into
his fundament and it will in short space
tye and cure them
For Sciatica
Take pitch rosen mastick waxe & fallet
oyle of each alike quantity boyle them
together and lay it like a plaister on ye
Sinewes for lay it to the paine as hott
as ye may ye must have a linnen cloath to
spread it upon for the oyle will not else
stick to the skinne eate the venime and morning
take it of and wipe away the water it
draweth out
For one that cannot sleepe
Slitte a pigeon in sunder and take out
the gutts lay it warme on both side the
temples and binde it fast wth cloth
For ye Colic or swelling in the legge or feete
Take oatemeale and sore milke seeth them

of the inice of Sengreene and sheepes
tallow till they be drunke make a plaister
thereof and apply to them
And in the Carte
Take oile of worme and mouse and
stampe them well put to them Rose
a vinegar and wine of frye them well
together make a plaster thereof and
as hott as may bee layd to the Carte
For the plurisy
Take Sowdnes benedictus and feath
in it poseot ale or beere and give it the
patient to drinke, he must fast
from eating and drinking three houres
after it if shee doe not it is plaine
that he will bee very desirous to eate
and drinke this is a sure remedy
without letting blood it will force
vomitting and so breake the plurisy
without letting blood
For a Sciatica
Take oile of Camomile and oile of
Dill of each 2 ozs and mutch fresh
butter as of this in both take a faser
mutt altogether and annoint yo

thigh bone and ham bone and knees of the
for the space of a week this doth
purify this and resolue the matter and
coroborate the sinewes
for an extreame swelling in the face
Annoint a peece of white paper with
hony and lay to it shifting often
ouer the Marton
for the cough and to dry vppe the rume
Take 2 or 3 figgs cut them in smale
peeces and seeth them in milk to ots
and when it is soft strain it hard
through a cloth and giue the patient
a good draught of warme fasting this is
good for the cough and after meate
he shall haue a stoole or two more then
ordinary
preservatiue against the plague
Take a pound or two of figgs and cut
them in smale peeces two rolls of broad mutts
lay them in water and blanch them
a handfull or two of the arbe grate beate
them sunder by verry smale then
put all together in a boxe and eate
therof at any time as much as a walnut

for the stone

Take vi ℔ of the iuice of Leeks and burne them to
ashes then take white wine and sal
peter and boyle them together till
the strenght be out then take the
white stone and let it runne through
the ashes then drinke it and it will
breake the greatest stone that is
in the reines or arrow head

The roote of Arundo braseb rotell ij
℔ th ℔ of the seed and apply ed to the place ℔ th
at euen and morn

for ast in the breath

A draught of Elliger to be drunke in
a morning fasting

for the plague pestilence or any other
After the patient is taken w ℔ any ague
if he mistrust the contagious nes
thereof being in strenght w ℔ out taste
or greate vomitt then forthwith he may
be let blood according to his strength
then 4 or 5 houres after Leese may take
a draught that is ℔ ij of the iuice of Methridate ℔ ij dissolued in a good draught
of Carduus benedictus water or scabious

water or Dragons water as little as he may
suffer it and so take 2 or 3 hours after
it according to his strength and this roll
serves for any kinds of plague pestilence
fevers measells smale pocks or any inflamm
about the harte or liver

For a pame in the hippe

Take pitch wax frankincense and tallow
boyle altogether spread it on a rodd cloth
and lay it to the hippe for 10 dayes space

For the dropsy

Wash dry and sulbrunise of each alike quantity
and put it in still then take the white of
an egge and white wine and mingle them
well togeather and sprinkle the beard
therewith then take the powder of a nutmegg
and strow likewise on them if there be any
stones in the gaule bruise them small
and strow them thereon also then slice
them and sand the water thereof and
when you list to drinke thereof take a cold
of white wine a little before you goe to bedd
and put them to 6 ounces of this water
and it will make you a wonderfull deale
of water you must not supp that night you take
it & Mr Cambridge had the dropsy and

wash & sound only by this and every night
shee tooke it shee avoided 3 pinnalls full of water
A plaster for the dropsy
Take sower breach of wheat it loves garlicke
mallow and wormwood stamp altogether
and put it altogether in a little bagge
lay it as hott as may bee suffered to the
navell and renew it often
for one that is swollen by meanes of ye dropsy
Goe to the colony in ronie and clarified
honey and give to drinke
to consume in the veines
Take stary leaves pick them and fry
them with the yolke of 3 or 4 eggs and
saffron dryed on a stone and beaten small
fry altogether in fresh butter and eate
warme next ye hart
a morsel shrunke
Take oyle of neats feete a handfull of
smallage a little mallowes bruise
the leaves bee well and bring to the oyle
let them stand 4 or 5 dayes then boyle
them a quarter of an houre strain them
through a cloth and apply to it
healing salve for any sore
melt the nervest virgin wax you can get
in a pan and then put in a quantity of butter

and shrey soeth them together then take
all ish of sand water and strayne it then
and reserve it ye shrieds soe make it as round
balls and keepe it a belong as ye please when
ye lay it to the sore ye must reserve it to ye
shrieds and spread it on a cloth soe lay it
to the sore it will draw and heale
nothing with this throte
Stamp and straine salendine and drinke
it, pills or milke
To cleare the body
Aponite of white rose six spoonfulls of
sweet oyle and put in some sugar to
make it pleasant and drinke it
Syrup of a Shrids head
Take sorts roote scrape it cleane stamph
and suffer white wine fresh butter then
straine it through a linen cloth and
being cold put it in a boxe soe use it
Excellent medicine for the consumption
Sorts Water
Take of the best sage dates stond and
wine 12 oz reasons of this sunne stong
12 oz of right rose Sumack 12 oz these boate
seperall by themselves as a soft pap or
Marmalade ligna aloe and mace doth

1 oz Cloves 1 oz nutmegs 1 oz Ginger
Corrall 1 oz Cardamoms 1 oz Amber
3 oz all beaten generally to powder a red,
Take well scrubbed & washed out in posset
ale & beate all to mash be not & add
a gallon & 3rd ind of redd rose milke or
some what better & Take red roses
wringe at first & the milke and set
on the fire in a silver pott always
stirring it and when ye milke is scalding
hott well scraped & by heate and stirring
the input in ye Cakes roasted and
Currants dissolving then first in
the liquor or milke the input in ye
spices & continuall stirring at last
halfe the quantity be roasted away
o take a spoon or any other thing out
of the eye by Lord Manford
Take a pounds of may butter well clarified
of Cotton rib herbs & strip & the
leaves of Cybrigh & 3 handfulls
pimpernell one handfull, & scrape all the
very small put them into the may butter
& let them stand a month with the sun
stirring well once a day & then boyle them
well in a Seame sheet & strain and